



The Antiquary.



SEPTEMBER, 1893.

Notes of the Month.

THERE will, it appears, be little building in Oxford during this long vacation. The repair of St. Mary's spire has, however, at last begun. The "delegacy" appointed by convocation towards the end of last term has lost no time in appointing Mr. Jackson as its architect, and setting to the work that is necessary so far as it is not controversial. It seems that, up to a certain height, the restorations which for structural reasons are imperatively necessary, are free from controversy. Professor Case and Mr. Jackson differ a good deal in some details, but they agree, literally, up to a certain point. What exactly will be the fate of the higher parts of the pinnacles, no one seems precisely to know yet, but it is something that the scaffolding is no longer idle. In the opinion of aesthetic critics, that scaffolding is not without its artistic merits, but it will get monotonous if left too long.



Other building operations are confined to such things as extension of electric light, substitution of new for old roofing, and sound for unsound stone—all of little general interest. One bit of drainage work at Christ Church led to a more noteworthy though imperfect find. It was necessary to take up an old drain and lay down a new one in the gardens of the two canons' houses, which form the north side of "Tom Quad," and in the course of the excavations the labourers came on traces of very massive foundations, and the remains of a window

VOL. XXVIII.

which, from its slant, may have been a crypt window. It is hardly rash to infer that here we have the beginnings of the great church, which, as is well-known, Wolsey intended to rear on the north side of his college instead of the existing cathedral, which stands in an eccentric position on the east side. Unfortunately the foundations were so mixed up with the houses that thorough investigation was impossible.



During the past term several archaeological undertakings have received University countenance. The University chest has promised £200 towards the restoration of Archbishop Sheldon's tomb in the parish church of Croydon. The University subscription of £100 a year to the British School of Archaeology at Athens has been continued. The University has voted £25, and New College £10, towards the cost of researches to be made this September in Montenegro by Messrs. F. Haverfield and J. A. Munro. The latter vote is significant: it is a good thing to find that a college is ready to make a grant for such a purpose. Unfortunately most colleges are either tied by their statutes, or hampered by the agricultural depreciation, and are, therefore, as colleges, helpless in such matters.



An interesting, and by no means fruitless, excursion was lately made by a party of Oxford archaeologists in the North of England. General von Sarwey, the military director of the Imperial excavations on the Roman "Limes" in Germany, was anxious to visit the Roman frontiers in Britain, and a party was formed to accompany him, consisting of Professor Pelham, F.S.A.; Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A.; Mr. J. Mowat, F.S.A.; and Mr. D. G. Hogarth, of Cyprus and Asia Minor fame. The party was received with true Northern hospitality, and was joined along the wall from Newcastle to Carlisle by all the leading mural antiquaries.



One result of the trip was to bring into notice and favour a theory lately thrown out by Mr. Haverfield as to the vallum. Dr. Bruce said the vallum was intended as a defence against the South, and others have taken other views. Mr. Haverfield main-

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tained that it was not a military work at all, but possibly a civil frontier, and possibly also older than the stone wall which runs near it for most of its course. After much examination and discussion, and after a visit to a section made for the party at Heddon, the theory that the vallum was a civil frontier was accepted by General Sarvey and his companions as the theory most in accordance with the *data* of the question. More light will, doubtless, be thrown on the matter by the excavations which the Newcastle antiquaries are to vigorously prosecute in the vallum.



Some of the party, with the addition of Professor W. M. Ramsay, subsequently visited the Antonine wall, and the important excavations conducted in the western half of it by the Glasgow Archaeological Society. But a consideration of the problems of this wall would lead us beyond the limits of a paragraph, and the results of the excavations have been already made public by several able writers.



The East Riding Antiquarian Society are rapidly justifying their existence as a young and enterprising association. At the inaugural meeting held last December at Hull, the Bishop of Beverley suggested that the society should undertake the excavation of the site of Meaux Abbey, the great Cistercian Abbey of Holderness, the tale of whose history, together with many details as to the fabric, were so fully written by a monkish annalist of the fourteenth century. A winter meeting was held to discuss the question, and a good deal of original matter was collected to illustrate the history of this important abbey. The remains of the extensive buildings are hidden in grassy mounds on broken pasture land, but though every promise was given of making good any damage that might be done, the absentee owner of the site curtly and churlishly refused all access to Meaux Abbey for such a purpose.



The society next turned its attention to Watton Abbey, or more strictly Watton Priory, situated about half way between Beverley and Driffield. It was a house of the Gilbertine Order, the only monastic rule founded by an Englishman, which had but twenty-five

houses including two or three cells. Not one of these houses has yet received any examination. Watton was the largest and wealthiest of all of them, surpassing both in income and in the number of inmates even the mother house of Sempringham. It was also one of those houses which we know to have remained double (that is, for both canons and sisters) up to the Dissolution. A considerable part of the beautiful fifteenth century buildings of the infirmary close, including the prior's apartments, still remain, and are occupied by Mr. Beckitt, for many years the tenant of the abbey farm, but the foundations of the conventional buildings and church round the cloister remain concealed beneath irregular grassy mounds. Mr. Beckitt fortunately takes a keen interest in the place, and so does Mr. Bethell, of Rise, the owner. They both gave their cordial consent to its excavation. The ground has been examined by Mr. St. John Hope, and Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., and excavations will probably begin about September 18. A special fund is being raised for the purpose. The society hold their annual meeting at Beverley on September 25 and 26, the last of these two days being given to Walton.



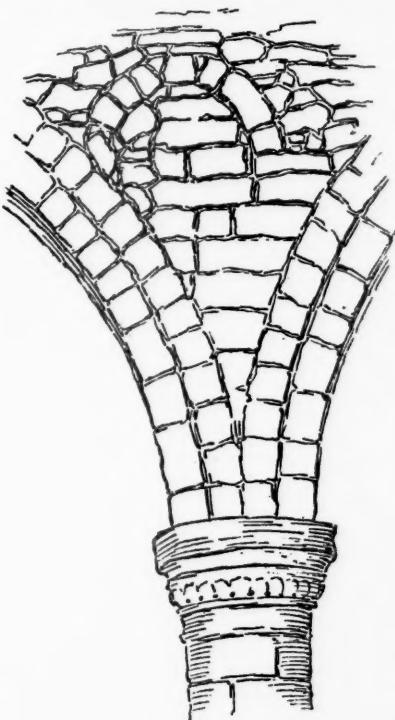
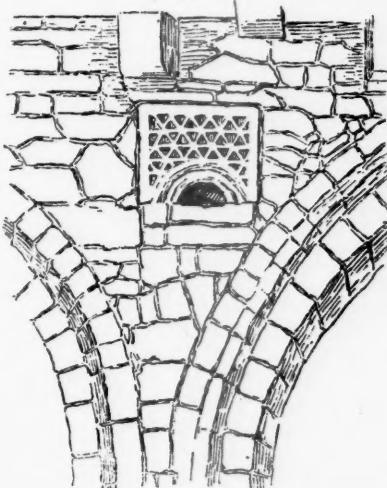
Another most useful project of the East Riding Antiquarian Society, to which we desire to draw particular attention, is the gratis issue, to all the country schools of the district, of diagrams descriptive of ancient stone implements, and ancient bronze implements. The brief letter-press, explanatory of the numerous cuts, has been prepared by Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., and the blocks have been most kindly lent for the purpose by Sir John Evans, K.C.B., from his well-known text books on these two subjects. Not a few village and other schools have now their little local museums. These diagrams will be useful in exciting greater interest in antiquities, and in leading to the collection and preservation of the relics of early man. It is intended to follow up these diagrams by others on later branches of archaeology. The council of the society have not yet made full arrangements as to supplying single copies, or large numbers of these diagrams to individuals or to antiquarian societies, but communications on the subject can be addressed

to either the president (Rev. Dr. Cox, Barton-le-Street Rectory, Malton), or to the hon. secretary (Mr. Tindall Wildridge, Beverley).



In our July number a description and drawing were given in our "Notes" of the highly interesting small early light or window in the church of Terrington, North Riding, Yorkshire. It may be well to compare that light with the upper portion of another most interesting early window uncovered a few years ago in the south arcade of the church of Walton-on-Trent, Derbyshire. Through the courtesy of Rev. F. C. Fisher, the rector, we are able to give accurate drawings of both sides of this light as they are now shown. The remarkable thing about this window, thus cut into by the transitional Norman arcade of later

side. Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., the well-known architect, to whom we submitted these drawings some few years ago, at the time that he had made an interesting discovery of



date, is that the curious carved headstone of the arch is on that side of the arcade which is now the inside of the nave, whilst the wider splayed opening is on the aisle or outer

Saxon windows at Avebury, suggested a very probable explanation of this difficulty. He thought that the Norman nave was built on the north side of the small Saxon one, so that what is now the inside face of the wall and window was originally the outside. Some have thought that this old light was not earlier than Norman date, but we are entirely in accord with Mr. Ponting in thinking that "there can be no doubt as to its being pre-Conquest work."



We desire to commend to those who are responsible for the safe keeping of old parish churches in districts where the increase of population necessitates further provision for the accommodation of worshippers, the plan that has just been adopted at Holy Trinity, Gateshead. It is a church that claims a history of about 700 years. It was in existence between the years 1196 and 1207. The present building was erected about the year 1220. The church was originally the chapel of the Hospital of St. Trinity, and gained the name of the "Chapel of St. Trinity," but when this house was joined to the Hospital of St. Edmund by Nicholas de Farnham, the

fifteenth Bishop of Durham, "because its brethren, by reason of their poverty, neither led a secular nor a religious life," the chapel fell into disuse, and a writer at the beginning of this century speaks of it as "the ruined chapel standing opposite the Hexham Road end." The church is in the Early English style. The west front has a rich doorway. The south side has five lancet lights betwixt alternate buttresses. The north side has four similar lights, and shows traces of two small doors, one under a narrow-pointed arch, and another under a trefoil head. The east front has three lancet-lights. The scheme which is now being carried out embraces the removal of the north wall, and the construction of a nave and north aisle, the old church will remain as a south aisle, and the chancellor of the diocese has sanctioned its use as a side-chapel, so that the present altar will not be removed, while the high altar will be at the east end of the chancel of the new nave.

At the last meeting of the Corporation of the City of Gloucester, a communication was received from Mr. George F. Hoar, of Worcester, Mass., Senator of the United States, who is descended from a Sheriff of Gloucester of the time of Charles I. Last year he visited Gloucester for the purpose of investigating the history of his family connection with it; and since his return to America he has purchased from some person in England a volume of early inquisitions from the Tower of London, and a number of deeds dating from the year 1260 and onwards, all of which documents relate to the county of Gloucester. The authorities of the Public Record Office offered to purchase this volume from Senator Hoar, but he decided to ask the Mayor and Corporation of Gloucester to accept the documents on behalf of the city. As they relate almost wholly to the shire, the county town seems their most fitting repository. The Mayor moved that the Council accept the documents, a motion which was unanimously carried with expressions of gratitude to Senator Hoar. These deeds will form a very valuable addendum to the rich collection of charters now in the strong room of the Guildhall.

One of the most valuable and practical papers brought forward at the recent conference of

archæological societies at Burlington House was the description by Mr. Pearson of the admirable manner in which a photographic survey of the County of Warwick is being carried out by the archaeological section of the Birmingham and Midland Institute. At the request of the congress this paper is given in extenso in the present issue of the *Antiquary*. The Guildford Photographic Society, a young and apparently vigorous association, is just turning its attention to archæology, and is proposing to undertake a survey of their district. If this project is to be attended with satisfactory results, we strongly recommend the amateurs to put themselves under the control and guidance of the Surrey Archæological Society, and to carefully study the Warwickshire plan before drawing up any scheme of their own.



The Cardiff Museum Committee have decided to take in hand a complete collection of casts of pre-Norman inscribed and decorated stones of Glamorganshire for the museum. This is a most admirable project, and one that we hope to see speedily imitated elsewhere by museum authorities, or by local archæological societies. We hope to be able before long to state in detail the Cardiff *modus operandi*. Meanwhile we direct attention to the simple method of taking a cast for temporary purposes which is given in detail by Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., in our correspondence columns.



Glamorganshire is a rich county to make this beginning, for it has a considerable number and variety of these early stones. In the handbook for the meeting of the British Association at Cardiff in 1891, Mr. T. H. Thomas, the best local antiquary, gave an excellent description of these inscribed and decorated memorials. Of the undecorated but inscribed stones he made a list of thirteen, which are briefly lettered in characters of four different types: (1) Ogam, (2) Roman capitals, (3) Mixed capital uncial and minuscule, and (4) Celtic minuscule. Of the inscribed and decorated stones, Glamorganshire possesses no less than twenty-six examples of beautiful Celtic pattern work, all of them important relics of the ancient British Church. Counties that have fewer and less varied instances should not shrink from the work because of its less imposing character. The

smaller extent of the task should render its adoption all the more speedy.



We have given elsewhere, as fully as our space would permit (in August and in the present issue) an account of the highly interesting meeting of the Royal Archaeological Institute in London, chiefly taken from the *Athenaeum*. There was one feature, however, of this meeting which, though it attracted considerable and well-merited attention, got somewhat overlooked in the general richness and variety of the ten days' programme. We allude to the exhibition of the Municipal Insignia from almost the whole of England's corporate towns that possessed any archaeological interest. These, to the number of 230, were on view in the Mansion House on July 12, on the occasion of the reception of the Institute by the Lord Mayor, Sir Stuart Knill. In 1888 the Society of Antiquaries held an exhibition of similar insignia, but only succeeded in bringing together 150 examples. It is impossible to give too much praise to the labour and zeal displayed by Mr. St. John Hope in bringing together and so effectively arranging this grand historic display of England's burghers' rights, and of England's cunning in all manner of handicraft pertaining to the working of precious metals.



The display from the City of London alone constituted an exhibition of the greatest historic and artistic value. It included the famed crystal sceptre, of almost undoubted Saxon date; the State "pearl" sword, of 1545; the State "Sunday" sword, *circa* 1680; the "Old Bailey" sword, probably of 1563; the Lord Mayor's collar of SS., bequeathed by Sir John Alen in 1545; the Lord Mayor's diamond jewel, of 1607; and no less than thirty Ward maces, mostly of the middle of the seventeenth century. One of the oldest of the other maces was the iron war-mace from Grantham, of early fifteenth-century date, and the next the silver-gilt mace, *temp.* Henry VI, from Hedon (Yorks). Others of the fifteenth century were from Winchcombe, Stratford-on-Avon, Shaftesbury, and Arundel. Norwich furnished "the Chamberlain Mace," a most beautiful object, 38 inches long, made of prisms of rock crystal mounted in silver-

gilt; its date is 1550. Of swords of State, Lincoln supplied the oldest, which is a very fine example of late fourteenth-century date. Other noble old swords of the fifteenth-century were from Hull, Chester, Newcastle, Coventry, and Gloucester. Four caps of maintenance came from Exeter, Hull, and Lincoln (2). Twelve waterside boroughs sent silver oars, the oldest being the great silver oar of the Admiralty of the Cinque Ports from Dover; it is of Elizabethan date. There were nineteen mayoral chains and other badges, the oldest being wait chains from King's Lynn, Exeter, and Beverley. There were also seven burghmote and other horns, including the "Wakeman's Horn" from Ripon. Among the miscellaneous and curious objects were a brass-gilt handbell (1491), from Dover; a pair of velvet embroidered garters from Hull; a black knotted mayor's staff from Sandwich; and a brass oyster-gauge from Colchester.



Mr. T. H. Bates supplies us with this further note on the decadence of the cruel sport of bull-baiting: "During the late races on the Totnes Marsh there was a bull-baiting, and William Barrett, of Dartington, near Totnes, went so near the bull as to be attacked by the animal, and he received a wound in the breast which occasioned his death in about a week after. The bull, or the value thereof, becomes a deadand to the lord of the manor. The jury felt determined to give such a verdict to prevent, if possible, the horrid practice of bull-baiting."—*Salisbury and Winchester Journal*, August 5, 1816.



In taking down the old masonic lodge at Kilwinning, Ayrshire, recently, a plate was found bearing a Latin inscription to the effect that the building had been re-erected in 1779. The version of the lettering given by a Glasgow journal of light and leading, which ought to have known better, is so deplorably corrupt that we regret we cannot reproduce it here. As is well known, Kilwinning claims the honour of being the seat of origin of Freemasonry in Scotland. The question of precedence between it and Edinburgh does not concern us here, but it does strike one as somewhat startling in these days of verified history to see it stated in cold print by an

influential newspaper that this lodge was founded in 1140; that it was issuing charters in 1193; and that King Robert the Bruce was a member! There must surely have been "visions about" somewhere!



We are glad to learn that an exceedingly promising book is about to be issued on the churches of Shropshire, by Mr. D. H. S. Cranage, of the Old Hall, Wellington. From information that has reached us from several quarters, we have formed a very favourable estimate of this projected work. A number of high-class illustrations will be given, the good principle being adopted of not having illustrations merely for the sake of pictures of each church, but of supplying them without stint where there are objects of great architectural or antiquarian interest. Many churches will therefore need no representation, but such a one as Tong, with its splendid tombs, will have seven pictures assigned to it. The more important churches will have ground plans given, of which four will appear with the first part, which is to be issued in October or November. There will be ten parts, to be bound in two volumes. The price of each part to subscribers will be 3s. 6d., or £1 15s. for the whole work. The price on completion will be raised to £2 10s. The publishers are Messrs. Hobson and Co., Wellington, Shropshire.



The annual meeting of the Sussex Archaeological Society, of which we give an account in another column, was rendered memorable by the presence of the aged prelate of the diocese. The venerable Bishop of Chichester (who is ninety-one years of age) was present on Thursday during the Archdeacon's lucid description of the cathedral. He conducted the company over the palace, and round the palace garden, pointing out the rarest plants and flowers, as well as some of the architectural features of a portion of the city walls, forming the boundary of part of the garden. In the evening the Bishop presided at the dinner, speaking with great spirit, and in a most interesting strain, upon the antiquarian glories of Chichester. He afterwards attended the conversazione, remaining in the assembly rooms till a late hour. The next day his lordship met the party, when they visited the

Lavant caves in the afternoon, and was as active and evidently as thoroughly pleased with the day's proceedings as any of the company. May this venerable antiquary be long spared!



Notes of the Month (Foreign).

THE Ceramic Museum of Sèvres has just been enriched by several objects of high artistic value and of great importance for the history of porcelain manufacture. The chief in interest is a group of terra-cotta with bronzed surface, measuring 0'85 mètre high, and representing Buddha seated on the symbolic lotus flower, which is itself displayed on a very rich ground. The god has his eyes half-closed, and appears as if engaged in the contemplation of the absolute; the right hand is open and raised, and seems in the act of blessing; the left rests on the knee, the palm being exposed to view. The body is splendidly attired, the folds of the robe being of fine breadth and softness.

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Around the figure of the god are distributed the sixteen disciples of Buddha—the sixteen *ra-kan*—engaged in finishing the statue of their master. These small figures are of an average height of 0'20 mètre, and are of marvellous execution. Some bending over the god are chiselling the statue; others seated on the base are working or else resting in sleep. The wonderful variety of their attitudes enhance still more the supernal majesty and grandeur of the god.

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The work is a gift of the first secretary of the French legation in Japan, M. Collin de Plancy, who thinks it may be a Japanese votive offering in memory of the erection or restoration of some religious monument in a temple, perhaps of the colossal figure of Buddha in the temple of Nara, one of the wonders of the world, in which case it would belong to the seventeenth century.

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To the same donor the Sèvres Museum is indebted for a splendid head of Cho-Jo, the god of the drinkers of *saké*, executed in grey

Bizon at the celebrated manufactory of Imbei. The head belonged to a statue of heroic size.

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Another recent acquisition consists of two curious vases from the manufactory of Urbania, formerly Castel-Durante, dated 1702 and 1705, given by Madame la Marquise Arconati-Visconti, who had also presented one of the most beautiful grès from the Spitzer collection, and a plaque of Urbino, representing the Judgment of Paris.

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During the last few weeks the administration have had photographs taken of the principal objects in the museum, and they can now be obtained by the public. Their number will be shortly increased.

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In Campo Fregose in the commune of Monselice, near Este, a Roman colony in Upper Italy, in the country of the Veneti, the discovery has been made of some inscribed stones of the *familia Blattia*, already known to us by other records. One of the stones is of a centurion of the *Legio IV. macedonica*, one of the duoviri of Ateste, memorable for the military rewards he gained, consisting of *thalera* and bracelets, which are represented on the monument.

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Remains of some Roman baths were also discovered at St. Pietro Montagnon, in the commune of Battaglia, also in the territory of Ateste.

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In the suburb Morlengo, near Este, was recently explored a tomb attributable to the second period of Euganean civilization. Other tombs in the *sobborgo* di St. Stefano were found at the same time, and were referred to the second and third period, while others attributable to the fourth period came to light near Canevedo.

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In the commune of Baone, also in the territory of ancient Este, a prehistoric settlement, with arms of polished stone, arms of bronze, as well as rude and primitive pottery, was found. Similar pottery was also found at Vighizzolo, in the same territory.

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In demolishing the mediæval baptistery of St. Appiano in Val d'Elsa, in the commune

of Poggibonsi, remains of Roman buildings and some antiquities were found.

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A mosaic pavement, some leaden tubes and coins, are the latest objects recovered from the soil of Este within the city.

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Some fragmentary inscriptions have been found amongst the old building materials of the Ambrosian basilica at Milan, two of which are titles from a Christian cemetery.

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Roman domestic utensils and arms have been found within the circuit of Forli, and others outside the Porta Ravaldino, whence were formerly obtained many of the antiquities now in the town museum.

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Extensive remains of brick buildings have been laid bare at St. Alessio, about the fifth milestone of the Via Ardeatina, where have also been discovered some *dolia*. This confirms what Commendatore de Rossi maintains, that in the early ages some Christians occupied a village here, and cultivated the neighbouring fields. Tombs in brick, two *cippi* with funereal inscriptions and statues of travertine, were found at the same time, with a piece of the old Roman road leading to Ardea.

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Some painted vases of more than ordinary value have been obtained from some tombs just outside Ruvo di Paglia. One amphora with twisted handles is very fine, and on it is represented the myth of Canace.

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In Santa Maria di Capua Vetere, in some tombs on the road leading to the village of St. Andrea dei Lagni, two vases were found representing Theseus slaying the Minotaur.

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In the commune of Salizzole, in the province of Verona, the discovery has been made of a tomb, in which fragments of three statues and an inscribed cippus were found, with the names of the three persons for whom the sepulture was made.

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At Turin an inscribed stone has been found, which completes a Latin sepulchral epitaph discovered last year on the left bank of the Dora. A Roman tomb containing a leaden coffin, in which were remains of a skeleton,

has also come to light at the Turin gas-works. Outside the coffin were arranged some vases of a character to show that the tomb belonged to the third century of our era.

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A sarcophagus in travertine has been discovered at Ravenna, in Via dei Poggi in Cæsarea, but it contained only bones, and no grave-goods.

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Two rare inscriptions have been discovered in Campania, one of the *magistri* belonging to the period subsequent to the Hannibalic wars, the other to the eighth consulate of Vespasian, A.D. 77.

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In the village of St. Lorenzo, in the commune of Pizzoli, near the site of ancient Amiternum on the Sabine frontier, some fragmentary Latin inscriptions have been found, one of which is the latter portion of a funereal eulogy in verse.

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At Pompeii (isola 2a, Regione V.), two bronze flutes, lined with bone, and nearly 3½ feet long, have been found, together with coins, amphoræ, kitchen vessels in bronze, glass vases, and two gold rings.

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In isola 7a, Regione IV., in the house of Cornelius Rufus, in Via dell' Abbondanza, an Oscan inscription, cut on a pedestal of travertine, was disinterred.

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At Bologna on the Grabinsky, *olim* Tagliavini property outside Porta St. Isaia, about 600 mètres to the left of the road, portions of a necropolis has been brought to light, and about seventy tombs have been explored. Most of the burials were for cremation, and a few only for inhumation of the Villanova type.

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Outside the same Porta St. Isaia, in the Romagnoli property, contiguous to the Guglielmini farm, more Italic sepultures were excavated. The new tombs number twenty-four, of which twenty are for burial after cremation, and only four for inhumation.

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Researches in other parts of this ancient *necropolis Felsinea* are now in progress, notably on the Melenzani property, some

thinking that an Etruscan cemetery must be near, others referring all to the Villanova burials.

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Professor Orsi has now concluded his campaign for 1892 93 in Sicily with a fortnight's excursion for the purpose of excavating a fine Siculan necropolis situated on the mountains. His latest work includes the clearing of the famous Olympieum of Syracuse, which he finds to be a long and narrow temple, and very archaic. All the *indicia* he could rely upon were the remains of two columns, and a fragment of the stylobate below the ground. The size of the building and the inter-columnar spaces could, however, be accurately measured. The architraves must have been of wood, with terra-cotta ornamentation on the outside.

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Over a hundred inscriptions were copied by him in the ancient catacombs near Syracuse, some merely scratched on the mortar, some painted with a brush or written on marble, while a three - storied catacomb also came to light. The so-called *monumento Falconara* he has proved to be only the ruins of a Byzantine church. While in exploring the line of walls built by the tyrant Dionysius at Syracuse, Professor Orsi came on distinct traces of a Scæan gate. Details of all these discoveries will be published by him in the Roman *Notizie*.

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At Athens excavations have been resumed in search of the fountain of the Nine Springs, this time in the direction of the stream Ilissos. So far, all that has been obtained are some gold coins and remnants of pottery, but an abundant flow of water is found running beneath the soil, which encourages the diggers to look for the erection of Pisistratus.

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In some works undertaken at the crossing of Leonidas and Mueller Streets a lecythus in marble has been found, which formed a sepulchral monument of the usual shape. It bears traces of an inscription. On the body of the vase are some figures in relief.

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Count de Gubernatis, a professor of the Roman university, has issued a circular for the foundation of an Italian Folk-lore Society,

which will be founded as soon as fifty names are obtained. The society will have a director, active members, and correspondents all over Italy for the collection of popular traditions, customs, and beliefs, and will publish a monthly review.

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Count Rossi Scotti has just published at Perugia a memoir of the hydraulic engineer, Pompilio Eusebi, who lived there in the sixteenth century. It appears he had proposed to Pope Sixtus V. the construction of a navigable canal, which would bring the waters of the Anio from Tivoli on to the piazza of Diocletian's Baths at Rome, and the author quotes a papal brief, dated January 5, 1583, approving that project.

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The veteran archæologist, J. B. De Rossi, is now fast recovering in the bracing air of Castel Gandolfo, placed for that purpose at his service by the Pope, from the paralytic stroke from which he has been suffering for the last few months.



Excavations at Silchester in 1893.

By W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE, M.A.

HE excavations at Silchester were resumed at the beginning of May, and, with the exception of a break during July, when the members of the Executive Committee were attending the London meeting of the Royal Archæological Institute, have been carried on continuously.

Despite the difficulty of working during the latter part of June, owing to the hardness of the ground consequent on the prolonged drought, a large extent of ground has been examined, and the record of the work accomplished in 1893 will in no way fall behind the accounts of preceding years.

The portion of the site reserved for examination this year is the southernmost two-thirds of the large *insula* south of that containing the forum and basilica, etc. The northernmost portion of this, which lies between a street on the north and a lane on the south, was excavated last autumn,

and found to contain an important house and gardens. Another house and shops at its western end had previously been examined and planned.

This year's operations have included a re-examination of the so-called "round temple," uncovered by the late Rev. J. G. Joyce. Some hitherto unrecorded facts have thus come to light, which, it is to be hoped, may settle the vexed question as to whether the building was a temple, or, as suggested by the late Professor Freeman, a circular church. The point involved is whether the peristyle formed the inner or outer ring of the two concentric walls disclosed. South of this building the line of the street is marked by the foundation of a well-constructed wall, which is returned along the east side also. The area east of the circular building is entirely free from buildings, the reason for which has yet to be discovered. On the west side, on the other hand, are the remains of several buildings, one a house of unusual plan, with a hypocaust of remarkable size and curious construction.

The excavations have also been extended to a strip southward of the large *insula*, between it and the city wall. Here a large house of the first class has been uncovered, quite perfect as to its plan, and with several interesting features. As usual, it extends round three sides of a courtyard, of which the fourth side, on the east, was bounded by another house of a different type. The south wing contained two principal apartments, one a summer-room, with *opus signinum* floor in very good preservation, and an apsidal annex; the other a winter-room, with a fine hypocaust beneath, one of the best preserved yet opened out on the site. At the end of the north wing is a singular square chamber, with large brick piers projecting into the street. It is of uncertain use, but may be a small temple or shrine. The house is altogether of such interest that it is proposed to construct a model of it to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch scale. The tessellated floors have unfortunately been somewhat injured.

Since the completion of the harvest excavations are being pushed on towards the city wall, where already another large house has been revealed, which is now being uncovered.

Besides these portions of the site, part of an *insula* on the north side of the modern highway, near the little museum, has been examined, and has proved fruitful in interesting results. The investigation of this section is not yet complete, but it has been found that most of the ground was covered with buildings. Amongst these is a large house, set considerably askew with regard to the rectangular lines of the streets, resembling in this respect a house in the next *insula* northward, which was partly examined by Mr. Joyce. This house had been destroyed, apparently in late Roman times, when a pit or well was sunk in one of its corridors. In clearing this out there has been brought to light an object of exceptional interest. This is a cone-shaped monumental pillar, with moulded base, bearing on one side, in two lines, the name of the deceased, but in Ogam and not Roman characters. Professor Rhys, who has carefully examined the monument, pronounces it to be one of the oldest Ogam stones yet discovered, and of the greatest importance from several points of view. No inscriptions in the Ogam character have yet been found in England out of Devonshire and Cornwall, yet here is an undoubted and fairly dateable example as far to the east as Silchester! It may truly be said that there is no knowing what the site of *Calleva Atrebatum* may not yield: one year an almost unique set of iron tools; another year one of the earliest Christian churches yet found in Europe; and now an important monumental stone of most unusual character.

Some minor operations in the stackyard, etc., near the east gate of the city, including a complete examination of the postern leading to the amphitheatre, complete the record of the works carried out up to the present. The usual collection of pots and pans, and odds and ends, has of course not been overlooked. Besides some interesting objects in bronze, iron, and bone, and a number of entire vessels of pottery, it includes a fine and nearly perfect tall pewter vessel, which was found in a somewhat flattened condition in the same pit as, and just beneath, the stone with the Ogam inscription.

It is hoped that the excavations will be carried on until the end of September.

Recent Exploration in Upper Wharfedale.

By ERNEST E. SPEIGHT.



N a former number of this magazine (vol. xxvii., p. 121) I gave a brief account of the prehistoric remains of Upper Wharfedale, and notified the fact that explorations were about to commence under the direction of a sub-committee of the Yorkshire Geological and Polytechnic Society. Work this year commenced on April 5, and lasted for six weeks, during which period some interesting results were obtained.

1. Further examination of the Capstick Pasture Barrow (see *Antiquary*, vol. xxvii., p. 122). This barrow proved to be partly natural, being raised upon a hillock at the junction of two mineral veins, and was constructed of rolled limestone pebbles, large boulders and earth. Diameter of barrow, 62 feet; constructed part, 1 to 3 feet high. A trench driven through the centre from west to east intersected the walls, bounding an outer and an inner circle, these walls consisting of limestone pebbles and measuring 3 feet in thickness. Later digging showed that these circles were complete and almost concentric, the inner one enclosing only the central grave which contained the remains of at least two skeletons. The finds consisted of:

(i.) An interment 16 feet due east of centre of barrow; part of the skeleton with iron nail near the skull. The position of the body, as originally disposed, could not be determined as the remains were crushed by a limestone slab which covered them.

Nine feet east from the centre of the barrow was a bronze ring 1'5" in diameter, and probably part of a ring-brooch.

(ii.) Remains of an interment 12 feet south-east from centre, with many remains of the rat.

(iii.) Similar fragmentary remains, 12 feet north-north-west from centre, with portion of gnawed antler and part of a bone weaving comb.

Examination of the partially restored skulls shows them to be of the Greenwell type,

that from the central interment being of a male adult; while that from the interment east of centre probably belonged to a young woman.

2. The next work done was the excavation of a barrow situated at the north end of Lea Green, 1 mile north of Grassington. As in the case of the former barrow, a natural mound has been utilized, and here too an outer wall encloses an inner circle, the diameter of the outer circle being 40 feet, that of the inner circle 16 feet. The inner wall is distant from the outer wall, 7 feet at the north end and 17 feet at the south end. In this barrow were found:

(i.) An interment in the centre of the inner circle, the grave being almost circular, 5 feet in diameter and 3½ feet deep. Under limestone slabs was a human skeleton, laid on the right side; head-direction, west; legs doubled up at right angles to the spine; hands near the head.

Above the body was a pointed bone implement 3" in length, skewer-shaped.

(ii.) At end of north to south trench, close under outer wall were portions of a human skull.

(iii.) Eight feet from centre of north to south line, due east were found eleven human teeth.

(iv.) Five feet from the centre south-east were human remains, interred just beneath the present surface; skull very thin; head-directing due west; skeleton on right side.

Near the head was a bronze ring-brooch similar to but smaller than that found in the Capstick Pasture Barrow.

Nothing was found on the west side of the north to south trench. The skull from the central interment is of the same type as those from the Capstick Barrow, forehead low with strongly defined superciliary ridges. The length is 6·85", and parietal breadth 5·70"; cephalic index ·83 as compared with ·77, the index of the skull from the central grave of the other barrow. One femur from the central grave is much rat-gnawed.

3. Some 60 yards south of the Lea Green Barrow is a series of enclosures surrounded by a wall, a place now known as the Lea Green Settlement. It is of irregular formation and shape, roughly measuring 100 yards by 80 yards. The outer wall is

4 feet in width, standing above the present land-surface 2 to 3 feet; the inner walls are of slightly smaller dimensions. The enclosures are of two forms—the larger ones almost circular and the smaller ones oblong, possibly habitation-places which may have been roofed over with branches of trees and heather. Water for the settlement was obtained from a spot 100 yards distant from the north end of the outer wall, and was brought down for a quarter of a mile from a spring by means of a channel, which has in places been cut through the solid rock.

Examination of the enclosures revealed many traces of fire, especially along the walls bounding the central and larger enclosures; in two cases corner-fireplaces, roughly made with limestones, were found. No signs of roofing or flooring material were met with, but the ground was in places literally paved with the bones of animals which had been devoured, and mingled with these was charcoal, and in places turf-ash.

Details of the objects found are as follow:

(i.) *Pottery*.—Six varieties, including coarse red ware, glazed yellow, green, and without sand; fine red ware, possibly pseudo-Samian; and fragments of lathe-turned gray ware, ornamented with lines of square stick-marks, similar to some unglazed Roman ware from Maidstone.

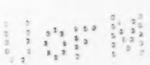
(ii.) *Stones*.—Eight portions of millstones of the Roman pattern; sixteen whetstones of various shapes and sizes; two small mortars; one drilled stone, possibly for a weight used in weaving; thirty-two flints, several worked, mainly flakes. Very small portion of cut volcanic rock, possibly part of a polished stone axe.

(iii.) *Iron Tools*.—Portions of a vessel, a pin, eight knives of similar pattern to that found in the Capstick Barrow; a wedge, and what is known locally as a "gouge."

Besides these were found an elegant bronze pin ornamented, and a curious small bronze article ornamented, use unknown; a perfect bone spoon and part of a bone pin; the epiphysis of one of the dorsal vertebrae of a young animal, perforated for use as a pendant.

Of the animal bones those of the *bos* were most abundant, then come in order sheep or goat, horse, hog, deer.

The whole of the ground within the outer



wall of the settlement has not been turned over, the excavations so far having consisted of trenches run along the bases of the walls, and of the clearing out of the smaller enclosures.

It is expected that the work of exploration will be carried on more extensively, and for a greater length of time next year, when an examination will be made of other settlements which exist in the neighbourhood of Grassington and Skyrithoms.

The committee has suffered greatly by the loss of two of its members, Ald. J. W. Davis, F.S.A., and Archdeacon Boyd, whose death men of science generally, but archaeologists in particular, have reason to deplore. To Mr. Davis, more than to anyone else, the Exploration Committee owes its existence, and the success which has so far attended the work ; and he took a great interest in the remains existing in Upper Wharfedale, and the excavations which were carried on during his visit to Grassington. Archdeacon Boyd had, during his fifty years' life in Wharfedale, devoted much attention to the records of its past, and the results of his labour in the interests of archaeology will by this time be well known.



Discovery of Wall-Paintings at Clayton Church, Brighton.

By J. LEWIS ANDRÉ, F.S.A.

AT the picturesquely situated little church at Clayton, near Brighton, the nave is now undergoing some repairs, in the course of which the walls are being cleared from whitewash, and in this process some interesting paintings are being brought to light. Enough has already been uncovered to show that the north and south walls, each 23 feet in height, have been divided into three nearly equal parts ; and there has been revealed to us a fine figure of our Lord on the west face of the south respond of the chancel arch. The effigy of Christ is on a level with the springing of the arch, the space immediately behind the figure being coloured yellow, whilst at its dexter

side are three ranges of diminutive arches, the upper roofed ; they are filled in with red, and above our Lord are twelve similar openings, the whole seeming to indicate God throned in the heavenly Jerusalem. The head of Christ is extremely majestic, though the hair and beard are of a deep red, a kind of pallium of the same colour hangs from the shoulders over a white vesture which does not cover the upraised right arm of our Lord, it being bare to the elbow ; traces of a kneeling figure are on the sinister side of the effigy but are very indistinct, and unfortunately a modern slab covers the lower part of the picture.

On the north wall the upper paintings have a yellow ground, on which are shown a mitred abbot or bishop, and others addressed by an angel, who appears to have his right foot resting upon some rounded object which is not very distinct. The abbot or prelate has a narrow vesica-shaped chasuble, showing beneath it a long narrow dark-tinted stole ; west of this group appears the same sainted ecclesiastic before another figure close to an arcade, which is either an enclosure wall or part of a staircase.

The upper part of the south wall has a bishop grasping his pastoral staff with both hands ; he is in the mass vestments, and the apparel at his feet has a fringe to its lower edge. There appear to have been one or two reclining figures in the composition near the bishop's feet.

Above the subjects on the north wall is a battlemented cornice immediately under the eaves, a curious pictorial anticipation of the common embattled wall plate of perpendicular times. A very wide and boldly foliated border was above the figure of our Saviour, and also formed the division between the upper and lower paintings on the side walls.

The fabric containing these pictures has an interesting chancel arch of Saxon date, and the chancel possesses beautifully proportioned and moulded early English lancets, two in each of the north and south walls, those on the north side only having internal jamb shafts. Probably the paintings were added to the nave when the chancel was either rebuilt or had these lancets inserted.



Notes on Archaeology in Provincial Museums.

XXIX.—THE SALISBURY AND SOUTH WILTS MUSEUM.

By JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

EOR a small provincial city, Salisbury is fortunate in possessing two excellent museums. I say *two*, following the official designation ("The Salisbury and South Wilts, and Blackmore Museums") as expressed on the cover of the annual report (1891-92) that lies before me. But seeing that both take up the same premises, are under the same management, and are supported out of the same funds, it might be argued that they are one and the same museum. Against this can be urged the equally plain facts, that the two buildings which divide between them the above longish title are wholly disconnected, and that their contents have different origins; and again the pendulum swings back to its old position—two museums. I leave the determination of so difficult a question to experts of the old scholastic order, and pass on to matters of more practical moment, adopting meanwhile the plurality implied in the official designation.

By way of introduction, let it be said that the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum owes its existence to the extensive drainage operations which, well nigh forty years ago, transformed this city from one of the most insalubrious of places to its present clean and healthy condition. During this operation, an immense number of old-time objects were brought to light. These found a temporary home in the Market House; but a few years later, and through the munificence of the late Dr. Fowler, they were provided with their present resting-place, which consists of a portion of an old mansion. The appearance from the street, and the first rooms entered therefrom, cannot by any means, however, be said to be a flattering prelude to expected grandeur; but these, with those occupied by the custodian, were formerly the servants' quarters. The only surviving portion of the nobler quarters of the mansion is a fine circular dining-room in the rear, which now

contains the geological collection. I must not forget to mention that one of the rooms to the front was erected in 1867, in consequence of the rapid growth of the collection; Mrs. Fowler, the widow of the above gentleman, defraying much of the cost. The door of the circular room opens into a well-kept square garden, on the other side of which is the Blackmore Museum, which is about as unlike the one under consideration as it is possible to conceive. It was specially erected for its present purpose in the "Sixties," by the late Mr. William Blackmore, a native of this city, and its contents are of such extraordinary merit and interest, that Mr. (now Sir) John Evans, F.R.S., described them at the opening in 1867, as "a perfectly unique collection of antiquities." This collection was made by Mr. Blackmore, and it indicates that he was a gentleman of great scientific insight and enthusiasm, who must have spared neither wealth nor energy in getting it together. To attempt to describe it in the present article is out of the question, so it will be deferred to October.

Before dealing specifically with the other museum, I will return to the annual report already alluded to. The first two pages contain a list of office-holders—president, vice-presidents, committee, honorary director, curators, treasurer, secretary, and corresponding secretary, auditors, and collector—making a grand total of forty-three. This calls to mind the old adage, "Many hands make light labour," and this may be quite true in the case of these museums; but in spite of all this division of labour, nothing strikes the visitor more forcibly in passing from room to room, than that the halcyon days are gone, and that the institution is now dragging out a poverty-stricken and unprogressive existence. A further perusal of the report explains all: it is not a rate-supported institution. Although these museums are opened to the public free, they are mainly supported by subscribers and donors, who for the year under consideration contributed the magnificent sum of nearly £109. Nearly 20,000 people inspected the collections, and left behind them a tangible testimony of their appreciation in the shape of £14; and the proceeds of a lecture increased the receipts by £1 2s. 1d. It is obviously

impossible to maintain an institution of such dimensions and value on so poor a pittance, so no wonder the chairman has to report that "the committee have *again* to make a special appeal for pecuniary aid," and that "the annual income is now insufficient to meet the expenses." This impecuniosity is of old standing, for as far back as 1870, when the present *Catalogue of the Salisbury and South Wilts Museum* was published (Twenty-three years ago!) Is the sale of this admirable sixpenny book so slow, that this accounts for the absence of any proceeds from its sale from the balance-sheet for 1891-92?), the honorary director had cause to complain in his preface, that "it is to be regretted that the funds at the disposal of the committee did not permit any expenditure upon illustrations." It is to be hoped that public spirit in Salisbury will no longer tolerate such a state of affairs; and that ere long the adoption of the Museums' Act will infuse new life into the institution. Although the furniture of the museum under consideration is anything but up to date, the archaeological contents are of a most valuable and interesting character. They are almost entirely mediæval, and what, for want of a better term, may be described as "old-fashioned." Domestic rather than ecclesiastical, and of common homely type rather than extraordinary and elaborate, they excellently illustrate the normal everyday life of our forefathers.

The first object that will probably catch the visitor's eye upon entering is a cast of the famous Rosetta Stone, immediately on his right hand. Above, are several engravings and drawings of considerable interest, and among these may be mentioned two old line engravings of the cathedral, the one a north-east view of the exterior before the wretched and deplorable "improvements" of Wyatt swept away the fine isolated bell-tower which stood near the west front, and the other, a view of the interior, dated 1754. The drawings are copies of some beautiful mediæval frescoes from the Swayne chantry and the vestry of the church of St. Thomas, one of the most interesting of the old Salisbury churches. The vestry fresco, a spirited St. George and the Dragon, is now unfortunately destroyed.

Next after these is a wall-case, which contains a wonderfully varied ceramic collection of widely different periods. Many of the pieces are antique Egyptian, and they include figures of gods, beads, amulets, scarabei, and sepulchral figures, the prevailing colour of the glazing being, as usual, blue or blue-green. Etruscan and ancient Greek and British is sparingly represented. More interest centres in a group of Romano-British vessels—mostly those delicate tall vases with dark lustrous surfaces and indented sides which figure in every ceramic collection of the period—from the site of a pottery near Fordingbridge, in the New Forest, discovered in 1852. A mere glance is sufficient to disclose their history. They are wasters, cracked in the firing, or over-fired—vitreous and distorted. More examples from the same site may be noticed on the opposite side of the room. Associated with these are potsherds of the period from Wylie Camp and Pitton, both in the county, the latter being apparently on the site of a British village; fragments of Samian ware from London, and a lamp from Old Sarum. Still more interesting are the mediæval and old English specimens. A quaint-looking jug or ewer takes the by no means rare form of an uncouth animal, the handle being a loop extending from the head to the middle of the back. Queerer still is another in the form of a knight on horseback. The workmanship is childish and rude, but the cylindrical helm and other details are sufficiently *en evidence* to fix the period as *temp. Richard I.* (Fig. 1). There is, I believe, a similar ewer in the Scarborough museum. Glancing at a tall jug and other objects which may be of Norman period, or, equally likely, a century or two later, the visitor will pause at half a dozen or more of those curious bottle-like jugs with which our forefathers of the seventeenth century amused one another—puzzle-jugs, the puzzle consisting in getting out the liquid without spilling it. Several of these are of very crude type and early date, 1603 and 1607, the maker of these dated examples being "W. Z." Others are of finer paste, more elaborate construction and better design; and a German example, probably from Nuremberg, takes the form of a bear. An excellent example of a four-handled drinking-cup or *tyg*, with cover, is described as a

christening-cup in the catalogue. To one of the handles is attached a whistle, an occasional appendage to these vessels for the purpose of calling the attendant for more liquor. It bears the inscription :

HERE IS THE GEST OF THE BARLY KORNE
GLAD HAM I THE CILD IS BORN

I. G., 1692.

It is conjectured that the letters, I. G., refer to the John Gauntlett, the maker of the celebrated Gauntlett tobacco-pipes, of which a few were found during the drainage works in this city. There are a dozen or more of the elegant mottled brown-ware "graybeards"

mediaeval encaustic tiles in this case and elsewhere about the room, from various places, as the Chapter House of Salisbury, the site of the Grey Friars at Fisherton, and that of the Palace of Clarendon (famous for its historical "Constitutions"), a few miles from this city, Cirencester, etc. These include such ordinary devices as the fleur-de-lys, the double-bird pattern, the lion courant, and various armorial bearings, among which is conspicuous a chevron between three goats. One of the tiles depicts the west front of some cathedral or monastic church, possibly York or Wells. Another has the birds in the familiar pattern in which they are re-



FIG. 1.—(Kindly lent by Dr. Blackmore, of Salisbury.)

or bellarmines, which probably came from the Continent. Germany seems to have been the usual source, but two of these are evidently French. Two plates of delft are highly decorated, one referring to the escape of Charles II. at Boscombe, in 1651. Several specimens of majolica are tolerably good; the subject depicted on a dish is the departure of Aeneas from Carthage, by Francesco Durantino, about 1544. There is also a small collection of porcelain in this case, but its only noticeable feature is its great variety—Worcester, Derby, Chelsea, Swansea, Bow, Plymouth, Sèvres, Dresden, St. Cloud, Chantilly, Marseilles, etc. There are also a few

gardant or addorsed with an intervening post or tree, replaced by lions. And still more unusual are two border tiles of excellent workmanship and rich colour, which reproduce a very common needlework powdering derived apparently from the pomegranate.

On the top of the case is the finest specimen of a leathern black-jack that I have yet seen. It is no less than 24 inches high, and it bears the date 1646, with a crown above it. There are also two smaller specimens, one inscribed "R. S. M., 1658."

The next step brings the visitor to the end of the room. Here two wall-cases contain a large and most interesting collection of metal

—chiefly iron—objects. Those of iron consist of shears, pruning-hooks, rings, chains, chain-armour, pins, horse-trappings, brace-bits, locks, arrow and spear heads, padlocks, buckles, spurs, bits, stirrups, knives, forks, keys, spoons, etc. The knives are particularly good, which should be the case, for Salisbury was long famous for its cutlery. Associated with these are some old forks found during the drainage works. Although the introduction of this implement as a table necessity was no earlier than the seventeenth century, it will interest most readers to notice that the museum catalogue mentions two local examples of Anglo-Saxon date. The one—an elegant silver fork—was associated with an interment of this period at Sevington, North Wilts, and the other—an iron one with two prongs and a buckhorn handle—was found in a burial-ground of the same period at the foot of Harnham Hill, close by Salisbury.

Spoons, like knives, have been in constant use in Britain from at least the Roman occupation. The large collection here illustrates all the prevailing forms from mediaeval till quite recent times. First is the cylindrical handle, embossed at the end; then, with the Restoration, came the elongated oval bowl and flat handle, divided at the extremity into three lobes by two notches. Two capital examples of this form bear the dates, respectively, 1692 and 1737. The bowl still lengthened, and in the reign of George I. the notches disappeared, and the plain round extremity was turned up. In the next reign this gave place to the present fashion.

Turning to objects of personal decoration and attire in these cases, a few finger-rings may be noticed. One, of silver set with a toad-stone, a class of ring frequently mentioned in old writings, was undoubtedly prized by its former owners for its talismanic virtues. It was a popular opinion that this stone was formed in the head of the toad. Shakespeare, for instance, refers to the "precious jewel," which the toad "ugly and venomous," wears in his head: perhaps the myth sprang from the pretty jewel-like eyes of this animal. Among the rest (mostly of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries) may be mentioned a gold ring set with a turquoise, and another, with a representation of the

Holy Trinity, and formerly enamelled; also silver rings, one likewise once enamelled, and engraved with the figures of two saints; another (a decade ring?) ornamented with a cross and projecting knobs; and another set with a carbuncle from Old Sarum; and various bronze and brass specimens bearing merchants' marks and letters. Passing by several mediaeval brooches, enamelled discs for horse-trappings, and other small objects, several brass suspenders of the purses or "gipcières" highly fashionable about the time of Richard II., claim a glance. It is suggested in the catalogue that the pouches they supported may possibly have been the alms-bags of perambulating friars. There seems, however, to be no necessity for the supposition, and, indeed, it is contradicted a few lines lower in the statement that in the above reign the gipcière was part of the costume of every class of society, those of the higher ranks of society "being of velvet and silk, embroidered in gold and silver." The best example has on the square panel at the point of suspension the monogram I.H.S., and on the opposite side that of St. Mary, while along the bar is the angelic salutation in Lombardic characters.

Spurs are decidedly *en evidence*, but do not offer much variation. They are mostly from the drainage excavations, and range from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries. They are all, I believe, rowel or wheel spurs. More valuable is the really fine collection of iron arrow, dart, and bolt-heads, also mostly derived from the same source. Perhaps the rarest of these is a bifurcate bolt-head evidently intended for a powerful arbalest or cross-bow. This form of bolt seems to be the "fork" of Shakespeare, as in Kent's words to Lear, "though the fork invade the region of my heart." Bolts precisely similar to this have been found on the battle-field of Towton, and the Catalogue mentions a single specimen in the private collection of Napoleon III. Some large, long, barbed specimens probably were the heads of feathered darts for casting by hand. Such a weapon may be seen in the act of being thrown by one of the soldiers of a besieged castle, in a beautiful picture in the Harl. MS. 4425 at f. 133, and partially reproduced in outline in Cutts' *Middle Ages*, page 389. Some curious trilateral

points may also have been the heads of darts, or of bolts projected from the powerful crossbow known as the spurgardon. A few daggers, one possessing also the qualities of a knife and saw, and bearing the date 1632, a crowned head, and the inscription *VIRTUS POST FVNERA VIVIT* upon its blade; a murderous-looking guisarme; two gun-locks, one a wheel-lock; and some fragments of chain-mail, complete the collection of warlike objects in these cases.

Lovers of ecclesiastical antiquities will not fail to be interested in the leaden and pewter pilgrims' signs. They recall the more peaceable, and shall I not say more picturesque, side of mediæval English life. The palmer, with his staff or bourdon "y-bound with a broad list," and his scrip at his side, was everywhere a familiar and welcome personage. His errand met with general sympathy, for pilgrimages were popular. He brought news of other people and places. And when a company of palmers passed through a village, it was an event to be talked of for weeks; for (to quote Foxe's *Acts and Monuments*) they came with "the noyse of their singing and with the sound of their pipyng, and with the jingling of their Canterbury belles, and with barking of dogges after them—more noyse than if the Kinge came there awaye with all his clarions, and many other minstrelles." One can readily imagine how, when the journey was over, these pilgrims would carefully treasure up the badges they had received at the various shrines to which they had paid their devotions, and that for the rest of their days the adventures and sights of the route would be an inexhaustible topic of conversation. Piers Plowman's pilgrim, it will be remembered,

bare by his side,
An hundred of ampules; on his hat settен
Signes of Synay and shells of Galice,
And many a crouche on his cloke and keys of Rome,
And the vernicle before, for men sholde knowe,
And se bi his signes, whom he sought hadde.

One specimen of ampul is shown in the Museum, and, like all or most of the other signs, it was found during the drainage operations. It bears no inscription nor device except the arms of Mortimer. These ampuls originated at Canterbury, and were filled with holy water, in which a minute quantity of St.

VOL. XXVIII.

Thomas-a-Becket's blood was placed, which was supposed to have miraculous curative powers. Soon afterwards the Canterbury ampuls were imitated at other places of pilgrimage, Durham especially. Another common Canterbury badge was a bust of St. Thomas,* and, there is a good example in this collection. It is mitred and inscribed, THOMAS, and was found in Endless Street, Salisbury. Another mitred head, without an inscription, may also refer to this saint. The next most important English place of pilgrimage—"Our Lady of Walsingham"—is probably also represented by a badge which shows a crucifix in a well, with two figures making their devotions before it, apparently in allusion to the holy wells of that place. Among the other devices on these badges, may be mentioned—the fleur-de-lis, St. Michael, a man's head with the inscription, SOLI DEO HONOR ET AMOR ET GLORI, and a crescent and star, perhaps symbolic of St. John the Baptist.

The object here illustrated (the illustration being about a quarter the size of it) (Fig. 2) is very curious, and its use is a *crux*. It consists of a hollow bronze ball, with the remains of



FIG. 2.

a ferrule below; and from the upper part spring four slender arms, shuttlecock-fashion,

* The veneration with which the head of St. Thomas-a-Becket was held is also indicated by the popular name of a Premonstratensian house in Derbyshire dedicated to him—Beauchief Abbey.

to each of which was originally hinged a lozenge-shaped escutcheon, two now gone. In an account of it in *Archæologia*, it is stated that the one escutcheon bears the arms of Montacute, and the other those of Grandison ; and it is pointed out that a marriage took place between the two families in the fourteenth century. According to the Catalogue there is a similar object in the British Museum.

The iron keys form a large collection, and most of them come from the drainage-works. If somewhat plain and prosaic, the visitor may console himself that they were evidently made for use, and not for show. But two of them have some interest of another sort. They were discovered on the site "of the cathedral - church of Old Sarum when its foundations were traced in 1835. The larger one is about 8 inches long, and has a bow something after the present-day type. It was found near the west end of the site, and on the strength of this it is supposed that it belonged to the great west door. There are various other objects from Old Sarum in the Museum ; and, of course, no antiquarian visitor will fail to see this remarkable old fortress, which is only a twenty minutes' walk from Salisbury. With the keys are various old padlocks and fetter-locks.

Passing now to the other side of the room, the first objects to catch the eye are an Egyptian mummy and its case, and two elaborately-carved stone pillars of Indian workmanship. Above, are some plaster casts of Norman bosses and other carvings, from the outer wall of the cathedral precincts. These originally came from the cathedral of Old Sarum, and form an interesting link between the two. Two carved stones also came from the same place. The one is a remarkably fine and elaborate Norman capital in a wonderful state of preservation. It has grotesque heads at the angles, and the intervening spaces are filled with foliage and strap-like ornamentations. The other is a very remarkable piece of work, in a fine white stone, about 10 inches high, 10½ inches wide, and 2 inches thick (Fig. 3). It is here sketched. The workmanship is excellent. Its chief feature, it will be noticed, is a shallow recess with a canopy in the form of a gable. The decoration consists of incised lines, which still retain traces of their original

colouring—dark red, and blue, and black. On the gable are represented two windows or doors, of characteristic Norman style. But some details, as the quatrefoils and shields, are scarcely Norman : they rather indicate the Transition, but after all, is the stone of English workmanship ? It is difficult to say whether the shields have been blazoned, but there seem to be some indications that such has been the case. What was its use ? The editor of this monthly

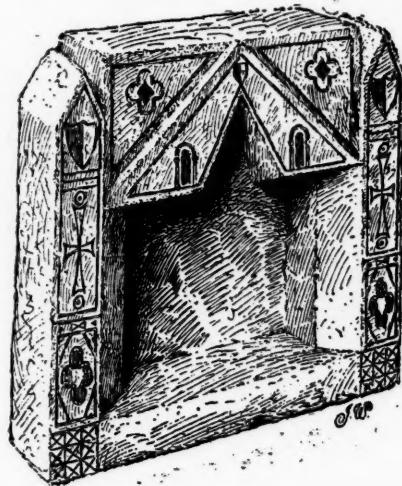


FIG. 3.

suggests that if ecclesiastical, it may have been near a font to rest the chrismatory upon. The recess, however, seems to be too shallow for such a purpose. If domestic, he suggests that it may have been placed in an oratory to hold some object of devotion or small image brought back from a pilgrimage.

Near this stone are some encaustic tiles, already referred to ; four excellent fifteenth-century bosses of carved wood ; and a series of badges of the wardens of the old Company of the Tailors of this city. The hall of this company is or was recently standing, retaining the old arrangement of seats, and with the arms and the crest—a lamb within a radiant star—of the company over the fireplace. The painted arms of the Bakers' Company—three wheat-sheaves and scales of

justice, quartered with the city arms, and motto, "Praise God for all"—are also exhibited. A fine brass Winchester bushel measure, circular, and about 18 inches in diameter, has around it an inscription in black letter, and the rose and portcullis. It belongs to the reign of Henry VII., and was probably sent to Salisbury by this king for the purpose of regulating the measures of the market. This was deposited here by the Town Council, as also was a nested set of eight graduated measures of wood. From the same source came also another relic of bygone times—a horn formerly used by the night-watch in case of fire, etc. It retains its old mountings and chain, and it has engraved upon it the city arms, the date 1675, the names of the two head constables, and two other names. It was one of a few things saved from the old Council House, a pretty gabled building on arches, and surmounted by a cupola, when it was destroyed by fire in 1780. There is a view in oil of this structure on the adjacent wall; and I may say here that there are also several other old views. One depicts the city, in oil, and another of the old Guild Hall in water-colours. This buttressed structure, of apparently Tudor times, rested originally upon arches, like the Council House, which were subsequently walled up. An engraving shows the procession of the Salisbury Lodge of Druids through the streets of this city in commemoration of the passage of the Reform Bill in 1832. A map by Speed has the "canals" which flowed along these streets, making Salisbury in a rather remote manner an inland Venice. But to return from this digression. Hard by the measures is a fine set of large bell-metal weights—14 lb., 28 lb., 56 lb.—of Elizabeth's time. They are bell-shaped, and each bears the inscription :

AN^o ♀ DO
15 EL 88
A^o REG XXX

with another indicating the weight. A large mortar of the same alloy is inscribed : "R. LONG. CLEMENT TOSEAR CAST MEE IN THE YEAR 1717." This individual was the last of a long series of Salisbury bell-founders; and in 1680, he, in conjunction with another,

cast the seventh and eighth bells of the cathedral peal.

Among the noteworthy objects in the cases on this side the room are the tobacco-pipes, and most interesting are the notes upon them and the subject generally in the Catalogue. The specimens exhibited consist largely of the small bowled variety, popularly known even in quite recent times, as "Fairy Pipes." Some probably go back to the days when the "British Solomon" dogmatically wrote down smoking as a "custom loathsome to the eye, harmful to the braine, dangerous to the lungs, and in the black stinking fume thereof, nearest resembling the horrible Stygian smoke of the pit that is bottomless," but probably more pertain to the reign of William III., when, as the Catalogue quaintly puts it, "pipes were made larger, and, ruled by a Dutchman, all England smoked in peace." Amesbury, in Wiltshire, was a noted place for the manufacture of pipes at this period. According to Aubrey, they were made by one Gauntlet, "who marked the heel of them with a gauntlet, whence they are called Gauntlet pipes." This mark was widely pirated, so the mere fact that several in the Museum are thus marked is no evidence of Amesbury make. There is, however, one apparently genuine specimen, which is marked "AMESBVRY PIPES, 1698," with a gauntlet and the initials "G. B." On others may be noticed the name "THOMAS HUNT," and the initials "T. H." on a shield, with leaves of the tobacco-plant. These were made in the seventeenth century in the neighbourhood of Bath. Other monograms in the collection cannot be identified. A most remarkable example came from Wigan, where it was dug up in 1769. In point of size it offers a striking contrast to the preceding, the bowl being no less than two inches across and three high! The maker's name was James Fare, and the bowl is elaborately decorated with dotted patterns. It is quite likely that large pipes of this description were passed round from person to person. In Rich's *Irish Hubbub*, 1622, it is said, "One pipe of tobacco will suffice three or four men at once;" Aubrey, too, refers to the same custom. Two doubtful tobacco-stoppers, made out of two medals, are shown. On the one side of each medal is a head crowned with the Papal tiara, which, reversed,

becomes a devil's head with the ears of an ass ; on the other side a cardinal's head, which, reversed, becomes that of a jester. Perhaps some reader of the *Antiquary* can throw some light on these curious medals.

Snuff may appropriately follow tobacco. It is well known that in the days of Louis le Grand the rasp or rappoir was part of the outfit of every snuff-taker. It was usually of ivory, richly carved, and semi-circular in section ; and on the flat side was the metal-grater. Rubbing the tobacco on the grater sufficient snuff could be made to fill the receptacle at the larger end of the rappoir, whence to fill the box ; or if a pinch freshly made were preferred, sufficient could be rubbed to fill the small cavity at the opposite end, and then daintily turned out on to the back of the hand it was ready for the nose. There are two such ivory rappoires in the Museum. One has carved on it a half-length figure of a French king surmounted by a crown ; the other has the figure of a female holding a distaff, probably also French.

Several wig-curlers were found during the drainage operations, and a large one ($3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long) in St. Thomas's Churchyard. They are rather puzzling. I have always seen these before associated with remains of the Roman occupation, yet nothing of that period has been discovered in Salisbury, so far as I am aware. In the same case, and also in a cabinet near the entrance door, is a fine series of seals and casts of seals. The oldest is represented by a cast of a Saxon seal of Wilton Abbey, in this county. It bears the figure of an abbess (see accompanying illustration, Fig. 4) and the words SIGILL EADGYDE REGEL ADELPE—probably Edith, the daughter of King Edgar, who entered the monastery as a nun, and was afterwards canonized. Various other seals and matrices of seals are exhibited in the same case, many being connected with Wilton. Of the 150 or more in the cabinet, nearly a quarter relate to civil and ecclesiastical Old and New Sarum, and not a few to Oxford. There is also a very complete set of casts of the great seals of England down to the present reign. A few beads shown were derived from the Saxon interment at Harnham, already referred to ; and in a box below, on the floor, is a skeleton from an interment of the same period at Broughton, near Salisbury. It was

associated as usual with a spear-head and a knife on the left side, and upon it was the iron umbo of a shield, but contrary to the usual east and west direction of these interments, this skeleton lay north and south.



FIG. 4.

(Kindly lent by Dr. Blackmore, of Salisbury.)

A few mediæval sculptures in alabaster must not be overlooked. The most important is a head of St. John the Baptist on a tablet, similar to that described in the report on Gloucester Museum. Like that, the present one is described in the valuable paper upon this curious class of sculptures in *Archæologia*, by Mr. St. John Hope, then referred to. Briefly, the chief features of this are as follows : The head is flanked by St. Peter with a key, and an archbishop with a book and cross-staff, and garbed in a cope and mitre. Below is seen Christ rising out of the tomb ; and above, is a small naked figure within a vesica-shaped aureola supported by two angels. The tablet was found near Salisbury. Among the other sculptures are a figure of the Virgin and Child, with that of an ecclesiastic in the act of devotion ; St. George and the Dragon, carelessly wrought ; and fragments of tabernacle work and a crucifix.

We have now completed the circuit of the room, with the exception of the street-window. Some of the objects in and around it have already been dealt with, but several remain

to be mentioned. Two branks, or scolds bridles, are in excellent preservation. The one is of singular form, but has no locality recorded of it; the other, which has a very large and rough tongue-piece, was last used at Woodhouse, near Leeds, about the year 1774. (Should it not be preserved in the Leeds Museum?) I may here say that the Museum possesses a fine model of the famous finger pillory of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire. With a dainty silk-embroidered dressing-case, containing small drawers and bottles, and said to have belonged to Prince Rupert, I finish with this most interesting room.

The adjoining room—the new one erected in 1867—is chiefly devoted to natural history, but it contains a few objects that will interest the antiquary. Certainly the first to attract attention, if only an account of their bulk, are the "Giant" and "Hob Nob." The former is, indeed, a terrible-looking individual, with copper-coloured face, gray whiskers and moustaches, and cocked hat. On high festive occasions—as the recent marriage of the Duke of York—he is carried round the town with great pomp and show, preceded by a huge wooden sword, and followed by an equally large object, called the "mace." Probably in old times it specially figured in the Midsummer Watch on the eve of St. John the Baptist, there being indications in many of our civic records that the use of figures of giants on these occasions was widespread. The "Hob Nob" is variously described as a hobby-horse and a dragon. It seems, however, to be the hobby-horse which was almost inseparable from the morris-dance, for it exactly accords to Strutt's description—"a compound figure; the resemblance of the head and tail of a horse, with a light wooden frame for the body, was attached to the person who was to perform the double character, covered with trappings reaching to the ground, so as to conceal the feet of the actor, and prevent its being seen that the supposed horse had none. Thus equipped, he was to prance about, imitating the curvetings and motions of a horse." As Morris-dancers usually accompanied all pageants and processions, we must certainly regard the Hob Nob as subsidiary to the Giant. Both were formerly the property of the Company of the Tailors, and, with the wand of the Company (which is surmounted with an

"Agnus Dei," the emblem of their patron, St. John the Baptist), were placed in the Museum by the few remaining members about a quarter of a century ago. From the circumstances that on some stained glass from their hall, now in the Museum, is depicted St. Christopher; that a large figure of the saint was painted on the walls of their chapel in St. Thomas's Church; that they maintained his light in another church; and that they possessed a colossal effigy of him—it is conjectured in the Catalogue that the Giant is a degenerated St. Christopher, shorn of its religious significance.

In a desk-case in the middle of the room is a set of twelve roundels—curious circular plates of thin wood or cardboard which served in times gone by somewhat the purpose of bonbons with their mottoes now. The mottoes or "poesies" on roundels varied greatly, sometimes they were amusing or satirical; but those on the present set are of a reflective and proverbial nature. This is a fair sample; (on the border)

The euel shall bowe before the good,
And the wicked at the gates of the righteous.
The pore is hated euen of his owne neighbour,
But the frindes of the riche are mane.

(In the middle)

Better is a poore and wisse child,
Then an olde and folish Kinge withc will not be
admonyshed.

They are made of beech-wood, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; and upon one is the date 1567.

Near these are some Limoges enamels. An imperfect plaque of *champ-levé* work, which probably once formed part of a rich book-cover, has depicted upon it the Crucifixion, with SS. Mary and John and two angels, and is apparently of the thirteenth century. Of similar age and work is a fine crucifix, found in the Cathedral Close in 1869. The figure is crowned, and the feet are separate. There are others of Limoges of various dates, besides a few Venetian, French, and Battersea specimens. A bronze statuette, 9 inches high, of Chronos devouring his child, and with a sickle in the left hand, a snake round the feet and a starfish on the pedestal, seems to be mediæval continental. A chessman—a king—in walrus ivory, was found during the drainage operations. The monarch wears a low trefoiled crown, and is seated on horseback, surrounded

by foot-warriors with kite-shaped shields. It is probably of the twelfth or thirteenth century. The ivory sheath of a knife is apparently that engraved in vol. xvii. of the *Journal of the Archaeological Association*. The one side displays a Cupid performing on a small harp; the other a nude figure, wearing a morion, and with an apple or orange in each hand. On each side is a short projecting tube, through which the suspending cord passed. It is regarded as of Dutch manufacture, of the sixteenth century.

In several other cases is a fine numismatic collection. It consists chiefly of Greek, Roman, and British coins, with a good many of those of other nations, and a large series of British Museum electroypes; and, besides these, there are about sixty Wiltshire and Salisbury tokens, and a small loan collection of medals. Of the latter several of the Italian are particularly beautiful and well preserved, as also is a French one of Molière, 1673.

I conclude with the circular room, which, as has already been remarked, is mainly devoted to geology. It contains a fine model of Stonehenge, and on the walls sundry old-time weapons, swords, pistols, and muskets, etc. Many of the fire-arms are flint-locks; one, however, is a capital specimen of the match-lock. In a cabinet in this room are sulphur casts of antique gems, and another series of gems cut by Wray—locally interesting, as he was born in this county. Another object in this cabinet is a very pathetic personal relic. It is a doll, which was dressed by Queen Marie Antoinette during her imprisonment. It has a complete change of clothes, and, needless to say, they are in the style of the time.



Researches in Crete.

By PROFESSOR F. HALBHERR.

VIII.—CNOSSOS.

CREAT as was this city in ancient times, but few remains are now extant to testify to its former grandeur. The reason of this circumstance is to be sought in the near neighbourhood of Candia, a modern city,

whose buildings and especially whose walls, which are imposing structures of Venetian times, are formed in large part of stones taken from the ruins of Cnossos. What ancient remains there are may be seen for the most part flanking the road that runs right through them on its course from Candia to the province of Pediada. The city extended over a considerable area of an undulating and uneven country. One of its chief shrines was, as we learn from inscriptions, the temple of the Delphinian Apollo, and the museum of Candia possesses a small statue of the god found in the fields of the district. But all my efforts, and those of the Syllogos to discover the site of this famous temple, remained ineffectual. We were in hope of finding some walling of the temple on which there would be sure to be important inscriptions as treaties between states, laws, etc. The largest building, of which remains are visible, is evidently of very ancient date, and it has been conjectured to be a prehistoric palace, like those of Mycenæ and Tiryns. It occupies an elevated position, and its walls are formed of enormous blocks of white chalk or limestone. Some years ago a wealthy Greek of Candia, Signor Minos Kalokerinos, Spanish vice-consul, made some trial diggings in different points of the mound, when he came across several walls of unknown destination, and in one particular place found gathered together a number of large *pithoi*. Some of these were full of remnants of grain. Their ornamentation was of a very elementary kind, consisting chiefly of spiral transverse bands, but of a sufficiently archaic character. One of the best preserved was presented by the discoverer to the British Museum, other specimens being sent to different continental museums, while the greater part are now to be seen in the museum of Candia. This large building was seen also by Mr. Stillman, who afterwards published a description of it. A further study, so far as possible in its only partially-denuded state, was published by Dr. Fabricius in the journal of the German School of Athens. But until further excavations are made it is impossible to determine the exact nature of the building. It is well known that Dr. Schliemann in the last years of his life had turned his attention to this object, but his overtures for the right of

disturbing the soil proved unsuccessful. Now the French School of Athens seems likely to take the matter in hand. In the present state of the ground the entrance of the mansion situated at the north-west angle is well made out. We here see to the left on entering a series of stone benches set against the wall. On another portion of the site it has been here observed that the large stones of the wall bear strange signs, which are not letters, but masons' marks, and these may be advantageously compared with similar marks on ancient Hellenic stonework. The largeness of the building makes me think that it must have been one of the chief public edifices of the city, and the large jars for storing grain, wine, or oil remind us of the *Andreion* in which the citizens of Crete used to come together for their public meals or *syssitia*, to which also were invited any distinguished persons who happened to be visiting their city. No edifice of this kind has as yet been discovered in Crete, while the extant inscriptions of many cities of the island make frequent mention of them. Hence it is of great importance that this particular excavation should not be neglected.

To the west of the mound may be seen the ruins of another large building of oblong rectangular form. While the former building is the most conspicuous representation of the archaic city of Cnossos, the latter belongs to the later Roman city. Its plan was copied by the Venetians when it was in a much more complete state than at present, and was found by Mr. Falkener in a Venetian library, and published by him in a communication to the *Classical Museum*. Of late years the Turkish soldiers have begun to quarry away the last remains for the construction of the new large barracks in Candia. No effort that the president of the Syllogos and myself made with the Turkish authorities to avert this act of Vandalism were of any avail. This work of demolition made evident, however, one circumstance, viz., that this building, of which we do not as yet know the nature, was constructed in part out of ancient Hellenic materials. In a portion of the foundations which were completely laid bare appeared two fragments of inscriptions, not inscribed, but painted with a brush in

red colour. They belong very probably to the fourth century B.C., and contain remnants of very important legal enactments, and interesting particulars concerning the Cretan monetary system. The larger of these two fragments is now in the museum of Candia.

But a legal fragment of most ancient times belonging to the same period as the most archaic inscriptions of Gortyna I was happy enough to find in the house of a peasant in the village of Makrytichos, which occupies a small portion of the area of the city of Cnossos. As this was a stone forming part of a wall of some public building, being a fine squared rectangular block, I had some hopes that if the rest of the wall from which it came could be discovered, we should be in possession of a very important legal text of ancient Cnossos. Having obtained information whence this stone had been brought, I immediately made a contract with the owner of the field, and I began excavating on the spot indicated. This place was near the large Roman building just described, and my labours had for result the disinterring of a group of Roman houses, near which were the remains of a large edifice with columns and fragments of statues, it also being of late period. The inscribed stone would therefore seem to have been used as building material from some pre-existing Hellenic construction. My excavations, however, were rewarded by the discovery of a fine mosaic pavement, very well preserved, and representing the figures of the four seasons.

Much of the land formerly occupied by the city belongs now to a Turkish monastery of dervishes, or *Tekke*, which from its founder is called "the monastery of Chani-Ali." In the courtyard of this monastery I observed some small inscriptions belonging to the necropolis of Cnossos. One of these, discovered a few years ago, contains an epigram in Greek verse, celebrating the military valour of a certain Thrasymachos, son of Leontios.

The necropolis of Cnossos was extended on either side of the great road, which, leaving the eastern portion of the city, led to the province of Pediada. The rocks are here scarped, and are honeycombed with mortuary chambers, with their doors fronting the road. Similar burial grounds are to be

seen in other Cretan cities, especially at Matala, the ancient harbour of Gortyna, and at Haghios Thomas, where there was an ancient city, of which we ignore the name. All the tombs seem, however, to have been rifled in early days. In my researches I came across only one not hitherto opened. It is situated at the furthest end of the necropolis, and I began excavating it in the hopes of finding some funereal deposit. After removing the heavy stone slab with which it was closed, a work of very great difficulty, I found the tomb full of earth without any signs of sepulture. If not previously sacked and then closed again, it may have been constructed for burial, but never used. Near this tomb, on a ledge of rock hanging over another tomb, I discovered an inscription which defied all my efforts to read it. All that I could make out was that it was inscribed in Greek characters of the Roman period, and that towards the end it contains a minatory clause, imposing a money fine on whoever violated that sepulchre. This formula occurs frequently in other sepulchral inscriptions in the cities of Asia Minor, but hitherto had not been found in any Cretan inscription. I am of opinion that all the tombs now visible along the roadside must be attributed to the Roman period, though some may belong to the last years of Cretan independence. In still earlier times the Cnossians, as I think, buried their dead on another ground. Between the ancient city and modern Candia, in the neighbourhood of the Dervish monastery already mentioned, in laying down a road, the workmen found some tombs, one of which was by popular tradition called the "Tomb of Caiaphas." Hard by a few years ago, another tomb came to light, in which was found a very fine figurino in solid gold, representing a winged Victory. This is now one of the greatest and most valuable artistic treasures of the museum of Candia. In another field not far from this spot I picked up a stone which proved to be a fragment of funereal inscription, and it confirmed my idea as to the age of at least one portion of this burial-ground, as it must, from its written character, be ascribed to at least the fourth century B.C.

Not far from Cnossos, near the mouth of

the river Amnisos, Homer in the "Odyssey" places the grotto sacred to Ilithyia. These verses of the poet, relating to a locality so near their home, induced the members of the Candian Syllogos to attempt its identification. The merit of having discovered the locality belongs to Signor Anerrapsis, who in an excursion to the neighbourhood of the river espied on a small height what seemed to be a cavern. The entrance, however, which looked towards the east, as in all the ancient caverns of the island dedicated to any divinity, was so blocked up with underwood as to be almost invisible, and of very difficult access. In consequence of this discovery, Dr. Hazzidakis, the president, conceived the idea of carrying out an excavation on the floor of the cavern, and on being invited, I willingly took part in the project. We entered by the small opening which shuts out almost all light from the interior. In length this cavern was about 55 mètres, and 12 in breadth. About the middle stands like a statue a large stalagmite, about 1½ mètres high, and 1·20 in circumference. Around this stalagmite is built a small enclosure wall made of small stones without cement. Other stalagmites of smaller dimensions are to be found in various parts of the grotto, especially at the far end, where there is a small pool of water caused by the trickling from the roof. Having set our lamps in position, we began to dig here and there, and at a slight depth we soon found a number of terra-cotta fragments belonging to vases of diverse epochs from the most ancient down to the Roman. We were thus convinced that this cavern must be full of votive offerings, but unfortunately no entire object of that nature rewarded our researches. Dr. Hazzidakis, who printed in the publication of the Syllogos a small memoir on the subject, is of opinion that this sacred grotto was sacked and spoiled of all its contents at some unknown period, but probably by pirates, if not by the shepherds of the neighbourhood who may have used it for a dwelling.

In front of the grotto there is neither platform nor altar. To judge from the words of Strabo, who mentions the cavern, it would appear that it was held as sacred, and frequented by worshippers up to his time.

The Photographic Survey of Warwickshire.*

 AM happy in the assurance that the subject of my paper must needs be of interest to my audience ; the object of the Photographic Survey of Warwickshire being neither more nor less than the collection and preservation of a perfectly exact and permanent record of every building or other object of archaeological interest in a county unusually rich in such remains.

The scheme is of necessity a novel one, since the all-important aid of the art of photography suffered until recent years from the discouraging fact that its results, however valuable and interesting, could lay no claim to permanency, and would only have added to the other disabilities of the archaeology of the twentieth century the torments of Tantalus, in the possession of records of unquestionable authority, but which had ceased to record. It was not until the invention of the bromide, carbon, and platinotype processes, and especially of the latter, which is so simple as well as permanent, that the work could be undertaken with a prospect of success. As a matter of fact, I believe I am right in saying that all previous efforts had been confined to the illustration of a district merely—not of a county—and that they had aimed solely at the production of lantern slides.

The inception of the scheme is due to Mr. W. Jerome Harrison, who on November 1, 1889, after several previous tentative suggestions, read at a specially convened meeting of the Birmingham Photographic Society, a paper entitled "Notes upon a proposed Photographic Survey of Warwickshire." The society was fortunate in having as its chairman Mr., now Sir, J. B. Stone, himself a photographer of experience and enthusiasm, who had already caused to be made at his own cost a large number of photographs of such local buildings as seemed likely to disappear. So far indeed as the photographic survey of our own

county, at least, is concerned, it is only fair to say that its success is mainly due to Sir Benjamin Stone's energy ; and if any other county should desire to follow our example, I would simply say that the first requirement will be a man at the head of the movement, who will neither count cost, mind trouble, or listen to reason. Objects of interest are in England to be found everywhere, and amateur photographers are even more plentiful, but the *one man* whose vital force, like a coiled spring, will keep all in motion, is just the *premier pas* which costs so much, but which is all in all to the success of the undertaking.

The matter was taken up energetically after due discussion, and a special section of the society was at once formed to mature the preliminary plans. It was soon, however, found that no photographic society could by itself manage a work of such magnitude, and by June, 1890, a Survey Council, including representatives of all local bodies interested in the scheme, had been appointed ; and so little difficulty was experienced in finding volunteers for the practical part that by the close of the same year a large number of photographs was ready for selection.

I need not dwell upon the rules adopted, further than to give a general idea of the *modus operandi* of the Council. It was decided that the *county* should be the limit of the work, somewhat of a self-denying ordinance for Birmingham, since the great city, not to mention its suburbs, actually strides across portions of three counties. Yet the decision was undoubtedly the right one under all circumstances. The six-inch ordinance map is taken as the basis of the survey, and as far as practicable, each Hundred is taken as the field of a year's united work. Within the chosen Hundred each square of the Ordnance Map, containing roughly six square miles, is regarded as the field of a single worker ; and the squares are allotted, if possible, in accordance with the convenience or predilections of applicants. An allotted square may be withdrawn in case a reasonable amount of work is not produced within three months. All negatives are judged by a committee of experts, and are rejected if unsatisfactory.

* A paper read before the Congress of Archaeological Societies in union with the Society of Antiquaries, July 10, 1893, by Howard S. Pearson. Printed by desire of the Congress.

The prints may be of any size from what is known as "quarter" to "whole plate," and only those produced by permanent processes are accepted. As a matter of fact whole-plate platinotypes are almost universally sent in. The prints are uniformly mounted, and at stated periods are handed over to the City Council to be preserved in the Public Library as public property. It is right that I should add what is, perhaps, the most honourable feature of the whole scheme, namely, that all the workers, professional or otherwise, act as amateurs, and are not only unpaid, but produce their work from first to last at their own cost both as to time and expenditure—neither inconsiderable.

It may be asked now, what has been the issue of an undertaking at first pronounced by many to be perfectly quixotic? On May 14, 1892, a collection of 1,000 prints was publicly presented by Mr. J. B. Stone on behalf of the Photographic Council, and accepted by the Mayor on behalf of the City. Of these prints, 600 had been temporarily framed by the generosity of Mr. Stone, and remained for some time on public exhibition in the Art Gallery. They are now transferred to safe keeping in the Public Library, and are always available for reference.

Had no more been done than the provision of 1,000 permanent and irrefragable records of objects of interest, which, in the nature of things, cannot themselves be permanent, surely *that* would have been much. But the work has been, and is still being, carried on with unabated diligence and success. Six hundred and fifty more prints are already waiting their turn for presentation. The work of the first three years represents a total of 1,700 prints, all carefully watched as regards quality and permanence, and all chronicling facts of abiding interest; now securely garnered, and, humanly speaking, placed beyond the reach of that incessant march of Time, which equally creates and obliterates antiquity.

The Survey Council is now turning its attention to the preservation, by the same methods, of the great wealth of historical and family portraiture existing in the various country houses of the county. The task is here one of far greater difficulty, demanding more skill and patience on the part of the

operator, and certainly more complaisance on the part of the owners whose permission has to be obtained. It is, however, a work of equal, if not greater, importance, and although the progress cannot be so rapid, we are sanguine of ultimate success. The value for reference and comparison of permanent and, if I may use the expression, *textually* accurate records of these perishable pictures, often uncopied or incorrectly copied, and perhaps not unseldom wrongly attributed, cannot surely be over-estimated; and while we are not forgetful of the obstacles to be surmounted, we are fully conscious also that whatever *can* be accomplished, will be so much pure gain.

One word in conclusion: We take no special merit to ourselves in that we have been the first to inaugurate a work of such vast and obvious benefit to archaeological study that it can scarcely fail to be universally adopted. Ours is, in so far, the credit merely of having undertaken a plain duty with promptitude. But we do claim some credit for having carried out a scheme of archaeological research on business principles. The appeal to the Birmingham Photographic Society in the first instance procured us workers; the widening of the basis of management in the formation of the Survey Council procured us sympathy and guidance; and the systematic mapping-out of the field to be covered economized labour, and avoided the evil of irregular, duplicated, and half-wasted effort. And, finally, we at least who are not actual workers, may fairly place on record our warm testimony to the unselfish, and indeed self-sacrificing, spirit of those who bear the burden of the labour—a spirit to which we would gratefully ascribe the marked success which has crowned our endeavour.

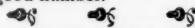


Publications and Proceedings of Archæological Societies.

PUBLICATIONS.

THE second part of vol. iii. (third series) of the quarterly issue of the Journal of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND contains 103 pages and numerous excellent illustrations. The papers are as follows: "Incumbents of Killadreenan and Arch-

deacons of Glendalough in Fifteenth Century," by most Rev. N. Donnelly, D.D., Bishop of Canea. These annotated extracts from the archives at Rome are valuable, and afford proof of what might reasonably be expected to be found with regard to many other dioceses of Christendom. "Irish Stone Axes and Chisels," by Mr. W. J. Knowles. This paper is full of interest, and is illustrated by nine full-page groups of implements. "Recent Unrecorded Finds of James II., Brass Money," by Mr. W. Frazer; "Anglo-Norman Castles of Co. Down," by Mr. F. W. Lockwood, C.E., with eight text illustrations; "The Geraldines of Co. Kilkenny" (Part II.), by Mr. G. D. Burtchaell; "Killaloe: Its Ancient Palaces and Cathedral" (Part II.), by Mr. Thomas Johnson Westropp, with three full-page and two other illustrations. The plan and rich details of the cathedral are well done and noteworthy. "The Geraldine's Throw," by Lord Walter Fitzgerald, with two maps; this is the identification of the spot referred to in a sixteenth-century legend related by Holinshed. An unusually interesting Miscellanea, and a full account of the second general meeting for 1893 at Kilkenny complete this good number.



No. 39 of ARCHAEOLOGIA CAMBRENSIS, the Journal of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, begins with an article on the "Teilo Churches," by Mr. J. Willis-Bund, F.S.A., whose contributions are always of much merit. Rev. Canon Bevan gives extracts from the "Statute Book of St. David's Cathedral." Mr. Edward Owen continues his contribution to the "History of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Talley." Mr. S. W. Williams, F.S.A., has compiled an index of "Monumental Effigies" illustrated and described in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* from 1846 to 1892. Mrs. Thomas Allen gives a list of "Effigies in South Wales," divided into counties. This list can only be useful as a sample of how not to do it. The brevity of the descriptions renders them almost valueless; a "crusader" is a long-exploited foolish tradition; "headless figure of a priest or abbot" will never do; "a child" is very likely a diminutive effigy over a heart interment; whilst "a female in flowing robes," or "two figures in armour," are but specimens of other descriptions hopelessly vague. The church of Llantrythid, Glamorgan, possesses, according to this list, an effigy absolutely unique in Christendom; it is "a civilian, recumbent effigy, hands folded in prayer, head tonsured." Notwithstanding the editor's note stating that this list is of "a preliminary nature, and therefore more or less incomplete," we think he has nodded in giving this brief paper admission.—The fifth section of Mr. E. A. Eblewhite's "Flintshire Genealogical Notes" deals with Mold. "The Archæological Notes and Queries" of this number are unusually good and varied. An accurate engraving is given of the curious Early Christian inscribed pillar at Locoal Meudon, which was visited during the Brittany meeting of the Cambrian Archaeological Association in 1889.



The July number of the monthly Journal of the CORK HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY con-

tinues its even course. The three separately-paged works are continued, namely, *Local Poetry and Legendary Ballads*, *Historical Notes of the County and City of Cork*, and Smith's *History of Cork*. This month's biographical sketch treats of Dr. Maginn. Mr. Doran concludes "Some Unpublished Records of Cork." Mr. Tenison continues his account of the "Private Bankers of the South of Ireland." An account of O'Keeffe, of Ireland and the Isle of France, is of value as explaining the condition of Irishmen on the continent at the beginning of last century.



The OXFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY occupies a peculiar position, for it publishes no journal of any sort but only the separate papers of its members. We have received the last of their publications, which is entitled, *Notices Manorial and Ecclesiastical of the Parish of Checkendon*, by Rev. M. T. Pearman, M.A., and forms a pamphlet of forty-seven pages. It is compiled almost exclusively from unpublished charters and documents at the Public Record Office, and affords proof of much discriminating industry on the part of the author. *Domesday Book*, *Testa de Nevill*, *Hundred Rolls*, *Assize Rolls*, etc., have all been put under contribution for the manorial notes. The church notes show equal industry; the list of rectors, from the Lincoln Diocesan Records, begins in 1221. The most interesting and unusual records that Mr. Pearman has brought to light are the bailiff's accounts of the parsonage of Checkendon of the thirteenth century, which are at the Record Office. One of them contains a list of books and vestments at the church. The earliest of these papers is for 1271-72. The references to the boon or request days when the services of the tenants were required, and to other village uses, are of much value. As early inventories of our country churches are exceptional, we take the liberty of giving a full transcript of the one recited in this able essay: "Ornaments of the Church of Chakendon: One missal, good; another missal not in such good order, and one old and worth nothing. Likewise one portuas with proper of Saints and psalter in one volume, and it is new and good. Likewise one antiphonal, good, and one legend sufficient, and two psalters sufficient, and one Collect-book, good, and two graduals not sufficient, of which one is with responses. Likewise one response-book, good, with the processioner. Likewise one manual, good. Likewise one silver chalice. Likewise two vestments insufficient, and one altogether so. And three towels insufficient. Likewise two surplices, good, and one less sufficient, and a fourth of no value. Likewise three frontals for the great altar, and one Lenten vail and one cloth for the pulpit, and one socket sufficient. Likewise two pair of corporals, good, and one ivory pix, good. Likewise moveable candelabra. Likewise two banners, good. Likewise a crosimatory, good, with lock. Likewise two stoles. Likewise one incense pot less sufficient. Likewise the chancel badly covered."



The first part of vol. xvi. of ARCHAEOLOGIA AELIANA, comprising 250 pages, 16 plates, and many text illustrations, reflects much credit on the Society of Anti-

quaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and on the careful editing of Mr. Robert Blair, F.S.A. The following are the contents: "The Battle of Flodden," by Dr. Thomas Hodgkin, F.S.A., with plans; "Cross in the Garden at the Low Hall, Middleton St. George," by Rev. J. T. Fowler, F.S.A. It is a fine thirteenth-century example, illustrated by photography. We regret to read that "the stone has begun to split from the action of the weather, and will be all to pieces in a few more years unless it be put under cover." "Notes on Recent Discoveries at Kirk Whelpington Church," by W. S. Hicks, with a good plate giving plan and details; "Customs of the Court Leet and Court Baron of Morpeth," by J. C. Hodgson; "The New Wallsend Altar to Jupiter, and a New Roman Inscription at South Shields," by F. Haverfield, F.S.A., both of which were described in the *Antiquary* at the time of their discovery; "Names of Persons and Places mentioned in Early Lives of St. Cuthbert," by Cadwallader J. Bates, an interesting paper illustrated by a map; "Notes on the Jacobite Movement in Upper Coquetdale, in 1715," by David Dippie Dixon; "Notes on a Journey to Embleton and Back, in 1464," by Edward Bateson. This is a brief but most interesting record of the daily expenses of the Bursar of Merton College, Oxford, when visiting Embleton. "The Ancient Farms of Northumberland," by Frederick Walter Dendy—a paper of real value to all interested in village communities, old strip cultivation, etc. "The Manor and Church of Haltwhistle," by Rev. C. E. Adamson; "Forgotten Quaker Burial Grounds," by Maberly Phillips; "The Hanseatic Confederation and Newcastle-upon-Tyne," by Robert Colman Clephan. In this paper the mistake is made more than once of mentioning the *lord* mayor of London in the fourteenth century; the title was not used till temp. Henry VIII. "Old Church Plate in Northumberland and Durham," by Wilfred J. Cripps, C.B.; there is no pre-Reformation chalice in these counties, but two patens (1514 and 1519) both illustrated.



The Transactions and Report for the year 1892 of the Archaeological Section of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE make a handsome quarto number of eighty pages, beautifully printed. "Unpublished Records relating to Birmingham," by Mr. Joseph Hill, is a paper of value, pointing out the different classes of records whence Birmingham information can be gleaned. Two facsimiles of private charters are given. One is *circa* 1250, and is a grant of land in Birmingham to be held freely of the chief lord of the fee, rendering to him all service due. The other is the creation of a burgage tenure in Birmingham by the lord in 1455. Rev. Henry T. Tilley gives a second paper on "The Church Bells of Warwickshire"; this is an admirable and well-illustrated essay. The most interesting bells recorded are the Sanctus bell at Great Packington, with the Salutation in small Gothic capitals; and the tenor at Grimley, which bears the date 1482, and the name of Robert Multon, Prior of Worcester. Mr. Talbot Baines Reed writes on a subject of which he is a thorough master—"John Baskerville, Printer." Mr. J. W. Bradley contributes a valuable paper on "Miniatures."

The second number of vol. iii. of the Quarterly Journal of the BERKS ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY contains a continuation of "Vachell of Coley, Reading," by Rev. G. P. Crawford. A further instalment by Lady Russell of "Swallowfield and its Owners"; "Early Berkshire Wills," *ante* 1558 (continued). The third section of Rev. J. E. Field's "Antiquities of Wallingford." "Further Early Charters relative to the Church and Manor of Bisham, Berks," by Mr. Nathaniel Hone.



The Report and Transactions of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY for 1892-93 covers seventy octavo pages. The report is, on the whole, satisfactory. Comments are rarely made in these columns on natural history in museums or elsewhere, but when we find that the last sentence of the report reads thus: "They desire to record the valuable gift of an alligator from the Hooghley, shot, stuffed, and presented to the museum by Captain Lang," and that this is the only recorded addition to the museum for the year, the Council certainly require to be reminded that this is not the right or decent use to make of a local museum. The alligator had far better be set afloat in the harbour, or given to the next travelling showman! It is neither local nor in any way illustrative of the locality. There are a good many interesting scraps of archaeology, chiefly relative to churches, in the accounts of the year's excursions. Rev. W. Jago writes an able paper on the puzzling "Noti-Noti Stone in St. Hilary Churchyard," which is of Romano-British origin; Mr. John B. Cornish contributes a paper on "The Ancient Cornish Language"; Mr. R. J. Preston writes interestingly on "The Fine Perpendicular Gateway of Trewoofe House and its Heraldry"; Mr. John B. Cornish has a short but careful paper on "The Names of the Penzance Streets."



The monthly number (August) of the Journal of the EX-LIBRIS SOCIETY opens with "Mistakes in Heraldry in Book-Plates," by Mr. F. J. Thairwall. Mr. C. M. Carlander writes on Swedish Ex-Libris; six reproductions are given of those in Mr. Carlander's collection. Mr. Charles Dexter Allen continues his annotated list of "Early American Book-Plates." Among the letters is a long one by Mr. John Muir on "Burns' Seal." An amusing bit of correspondence is the strong remonstrance of a member against the action of the Society in making a wedding present to the Duke of York, and an assertion that the heraldic arms of the Duke thereon given are "absolutely incorrect." The Editor explains that the gift of a book-plate was by Mr. John Leighton, F.S.A., a vice-president of the Society, and not by the Society itself.



The new number of the Transactions of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (Part II., vol. xii.), is a good one. Its principal feature is the account of the excavations at the important Roman fort of Hardknott, by Messrs. Ferguson, Dymond, and Calverley, which is fully illustrated by several plans of great accuracy prepared by Mr. Dymond, and by

sketches by Mr. Calverley. Other papers deal with the platform of Roman date found in rebuilding Tullie House, Carlisle, and supposed to be for carrying *balistre*, and also with the Romano-British cemeteries of that city. "The Senhouses of Seascale," and "The Winders of Lorton," are the subject of genealogical papers by Miss Senhouse, and by Mr. F. A. Winder. The Rev. T. Ellwood, of Torver, and Mr. Eric Magnussen, of Cambridge, contribute a learned paper on "The Landnames Book of Iceland and its Analogues in Lakeland." Mr. Calverley continues his papers on "Early Crosses," and Mr. Swainson-Cowper briefly describes a bone cave on Morecombe Bay.

PROCEEDINGS.

The following is the record of the conclusion of the London meeting of the ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, for which we could not find space in our last number: On the morning of Thursday, July 13, the members went carefully over St. Paul's Cathedral, under the guidance of Mr. Somers Clarke, and after luncheon they visited the Tower. Mr. Emanuel Green stopped them at all the salient points of interest, and, in an able and comprehensive way, told the story of the rise and development of each part, and the historical incidents that pertain to it. For the advantage of the French visitors, Mr. Green rapidly turned most of his remarks into their own tongue. The party was, however, so large, and the difficulties in some parts of the building of getting near Mr. Green so great, that it would have been better had there been two conductors. The regalia was briefly described by Dr. Wickham Legg, many of his remarks being made all the more interesting because of his paper of the previous day on the coronation ceremonies and adjuncts. The armoury was described by Viscount Dillon, who is generally admitted to be one of the best experts of the day on all questions pertaining to the construction and history of armour. It is, perhaps, only in accord with the frailty of human nature that those parts of his descriptions which exposed the mistakes of the past nomenclature of armour and the identification of different suits with impossible historical personages seemed to cause the most enjoyment to the party. Nor are the modern labels and the ordinary warden's descriptions by any means accurate. As instances of this may be named "the executioner's mask," a ghastly and grotesque face-covering of black wood; but Lord Dillon pointed out that the English executioner never wore a mask; that the executioner at the death of Anne Boleyn was attired like an ordinary man of the Tudor period; and that the only known instance of concealment of the features was at the execution of Charles I., when the official tied a piece of crape over his face.—The beheading axe, close to the block, is usually pointed out as the one used for Anne Boleyn, whereas she was beheaded with a sword! In the same part of the armoury is a "collar of torment," which Lord Dillon explained to be merely a neck collar of iron, which it was usual at one time in most gaols to place on the refractory or more sturdy criminals with a chain attached. There was no idea of special torment pertaining to it, though doubtless the wear would be

uncomfortable; but it was fairly light, and made of two hollowed pieces of iron. Some ingenious Tower attendant, desirous of further thrilling the visitors, finding an iron stud of the neck-piece displaced, had poured in molten lead, with the result that its weight was immensely increased to about fourteen pounds, and thus made it capable of bearing its present label of "a collar of torment!" — In the evening the historical section was opened by Mr. H. C. Maxwell Lyte in the meeting-room of the Royal Society, Burlington House. He took for his subject a theme upon which he is eminently capable of discoursing—the progress of English historical science since 1856, the year when the Institute last met in London. He made special mention of the works of Bishop Stubbs, of Mr. Green's *History of the English People*, of Mr. Elton's *Origins of English History*, of Professor Freeman's *Norman Conquest*, of Sir James Ramsay's volumes on Tudor history, and of the introductions of the late Dr. Brewer to the volumes of the correspondence of Henry VIII., and of Mr. Gardiner's continuation. Father Gasquet's work on the dissolution of the monasteries, Dr. Gardiner's account of the Stuart period, and Professor Thorold Rogers's patient investigation into the history of wages and prices were specially commended. The writings of Seeböhm and others on village communities, the treatises on "mediaeval guilds," Mr. Hubert Hall's work on the customs, Mr. Pike's *History of Crime*, the *Dictionary of English Biography*, and the *English Historical Review*, all came in for mention. Although no new county histories on a great scale had been produced, topographical studies were much on the increase, as evidenced by the large number of parochial and local histories. Another sign of the times were the good manuals that had been produced to help the searcher in his work, such as Mr. Walter Rye's *Records and Record Searching*, and Dr. Cox's *How to Write the History of a Parish*. The old publishing societies were flourishing, and many new ones had been added, such as the Royal Historical Society, the Selden, the Pipe Roll, the Harleian, the British Record, the Huguenot, the Navy Records, and the Anglo-Norman Record Societies. Local archaeological societies had multiplied during the quarter of a century in a remarkable fashion, whilst several counties, such as Stafford, Somerset, Middlesex, and Yorkshire, have in addition their own Record Societies. Mr. Lyte considered that the nation had done far more in these twenty-seven years than in double the time at any previous period. The Rolls Series had issued 224 volumes, and were now approaching the end of their task; eighteen volumes of calendars to the papers of Henry VIII. had been published, together with sixty-two for the time of Edward VI.; foreign archives were being searched for English information; and the Historical MSS. Commission had issued seventeen folio and thirty-one octavo volumes. Archaeology in this period had become an essential to others than historians; the painter, the theatrical manager, and the novelist had all of them now to appeal to the antiquary. In concluding a most able and interesting address, Mr. Lyte enumerated certain wants: (1) a dictionary of mediaeval antiquities; (2) a comprehensive glossary of debased Latin terms; and (3)

school for instruction in palæography. Mr. J. H. Round followed with a long paper on "The Origin of the Mayoralty," whilst Dr. Cox had a lighter subject in the "Visits to London of Sir Miles Stapleton, of Carlton Hall, Yorkshire, between 1656 and 1700," the information being gleaned from hitherto unconsulted manuscripts in private hands.—On July 14 the party visited Hampton Court Palace, full access being given to those parts not usually shown through special permission of the Queen. Mr. Ernest Law, well known as the recent historian of the palace, conducted the members round the building. Everyone was full of praise for the excellent manner in which Mr. Law fulfilled his functions. The Hampton visit and the journeys to and fro consumed the whole day, but in the evening there was a very good assembly of members in the meeting-room of the Society of Antiquaries, when Dr. Edwin Freshfield opened the architectural section. The theme that he selected was a general survey of the architecture of London, which was comprehensively treated with much ability. His general remarks on the works of Sir Christopher Wren and the difficulties he had to encounter were of special interest. M. Tocilesco, Directeur du Musée National des Antiquités de Boukharest, read a paper entitled "Sur les Vallums de la Dobroudja." The last paper was by Mr. A. Higgins on "Works of Florentine Artists executed in England in the Sixteenth Century." This paper was of real value, and excellently treated. A variety of big drawings and photographs were arranged on the walls, including the tomb of Cardinal Wolsey and the Lady altar in Henry VII.'s Chapel. Mr. H. Longden's paper on "Ironwork in London," to which many were looking forward, was unfortunately crowded out. This session lasted, as it was, till eleven o'clock.—On Saturday last the members—who, by the way, attended the sections with exceptional assiduity—assembled in large numbers, as early as ten o'clock, at the Society of Antiquaries to hear an address by Mr. G. E. Fox on "The Romano-British City at Silchester and the Recent Excavations on the Site." This address, which occupied nearly an hour, was listened to with the greatest attention, and was well illustrated by large plans and conjectural elevations of the more important buildings. Mr. Fox, who originally spoke with some caution about the small basilica discovered in May, 1892, being a Christian church, now that the whole evidence had been carefully threshed out, spoke with absolute certainty of its Christian origin. In the discussion which followed on this point, and which was provoked by Dr. Cox, and joined in by Professor Clark, Sir Talbot Baker, Captain Stanton, and others, Mr. Fox seemed to carry all with him in the acceptance of his conclusions.—The annual business meeting of the Institute was then held, at 11 a.m., at the Royal Society's rooms, Lord Dillon in the chair. The financial position of the society (which has decidedly improved) was debated, as well as the failure of the attempt at amalgamation with the British Archaeological Association. The place of meeting for next year was left in the hands of the Council. In the afternoon the members visited Eton. It was expected that Mr. J. Willis Clark would have conducted the party, but his health would not permit it. The work of doing so was transferred to his friend

Mr. Dinham Atkinson, Honorary Secretary of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, who discharged his duties with much success at a short notice. He showed large plans depicting the projected scheme of Henry VI., as well as one of the works actually accomplished down to the last additions in the year 1844. The noble chapel, with its impressive buttresses and lofty roof, was carefully inspected, the brasses examined, and the tombs and fittings explained. Prior Lupton's gateway, the hall, the two courts, the cloisters, and other component parts of the older buildings were respectively visited, clear explanations of each being given by Mr. Atkinson. There was happily sufficient overplus of time, as it was a lovely afternoon, to stroll in the Playing Fields beneath the great elms, and to enjoy the fine views of Windsor Castle across the river.—On Monday, July 17, the main feature of the day was the examination of some of the City churches built by Sir Christopher Wren. Ten o'clock found the members mustered in the church of St. Mary's, Aldermanry, nearly opposite the Mansion House Station. Mr. Niven, the historian of the City churches, was prevented by indisposition from being present, but sent his notes on each fabric, which were read by Mr. Mills Stephenson, the new honorary secretary. St. Mary's, Aldermanry, is a remarkable example of Wren's work, for it was stipulated by Mr. Rogers, who found the money for its rebuilding after the Great Fire, that it should follow as much as possible the lines of the church that had been rebuilt in the reign of Henry VII. The result is a curious mingling of Renaissance with Gothic, though the latter much prevails. In the vestry Dr. White, the rector, showed the registers, with John Milton's third marriage duly entered on February 24, 1662-3. In the vestry, too, was an array of eucharistic plate. The oldest piece was a fine chalice of 1609, covered with paten; on the base of the paten is an enamelled shield of the royal arms and supporters of James I. A big silver-gilt alms-dish of 1603 has the charming inscription that it is "The Guift of Elizabeth Fusdick, maid servant, to ye parish," etc.; it is wholly delightful to read of someone humble enough not to despise the term descriptive of domestic service. The stand for the Lord Mayor's sword in this church is exceptionally treated, for it is beautifully carved in wood, whereas these stands for sword and mace are almost invariably constructed in ornamental ironwork.—The church of St. Stephen, Walbrook, was much admired as a bold and untrammeled instance of Wren's work in his prime, showing a large dome in the centre, and a stately arrangement of columns. The pulpit, font-cover, altar-rails, reredos, and western screen are good examples of the carved woodwork of this date. This church was most unfortunately treated in a costly restoration of 1888, when the old dark-coloured pews were removed, and the floor swept clear of memorials to make way for sham "Roman mosaic."—Dr. Cox and others drew attention to the barbarity of clearing out the tombstones in this and several other churches that were visited. Some of those ejected from St. Stephen's are now in a small yard to the east of the church; some laid on the ground, and others reared up. Among them we noticed no fewer than eleven ledger stones, with fine armorials and marbled helms

carefully carved on them. They are to the memory of various important families, and extend from 1693 to 1760. They must rapidly perish in their present plight. St. Margaret's, Lothbury, which Dr. Freshfield explained, and of which he is churchwarden, fortunately retains all its old stones and early features.—St. Michael's, Cornhill, was to have been visited, but the Bishop of London was holding a confirmation there, so a move was made to the small square church of St. Mary's, Woolnoth, which was built by Hawksmoor in his master's lifetime. Here and elsewhere Mr. Longden described the ironwork, while Mr. G. E. Fox gave additional accounts of value. Sir Talbot Baker reminded the Institute that in St. Mary's was buried John Newton, the friend of Cowper. He was rector of this church for twenty-eight years, and died in 1807. The epitaph on his monument, written by himself, begins, "Once an infidel and a libertine, a servant of Hades in Africa," etc. St. Peter's, Cornhill, was also visited, as well as St. Mary's, Abchurch, and All Hallows, Lombard Street; whilst later in the day Crosby Hall, Bishoptsgate, built in 1468, and now a restaurant, was carefully inspected. At half-past four, in the old council chamber of the Guildhall, Mr. George Scharf read a paper "On the Portraits of the Judges in the Guildhall."—In the evening Dr. Edwin Freshfield, as president of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, received the members of the Institute at a well-arranged conversazione at the Merchant Taylors' Hall. The Dean of St. Paul's, Canon Browne, and other distinguished members of the London society, assisted in the reception. There was a varied and exceptional exhibition of archaeological objects, including selections of ancient plate and charters from various City companies, an ancient cope from Ely, a collection of beadle staff-heads from the City churches, etc. Short papers were read by Dr. Freshfield, Mr. Charles Welch, and by Mr. Edwin H. Freshfield.—On Tuesday, July 18, Mr. T. H. Baylis, Q.C., conducted the party over the Temple church and library, and gave a short paper "On the History of the Church and its Monuments." In the afternoon the room of the Society of Antiquaries was again crowded to listen to a paper, by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, on the "Architectural History of Windsor Castle." Mr. Hope had spared no pains in preparing a large plan of Windsor, with separate colouring for the works executed in the times of Henry II., Henry III., Edward III., Edward IV., Henry VII., Mary, Elizabeth, the Stuarts, and the last and present centuries. He described the Saxon burh of the ninth or tenth century, and did not believe that the earthworks were of Roman date. He quoted largely from the Pipe and Close Rolls, and other authoritative records, and gave a most interesting account of the enlarging of the keep in 1344, in order that Edward III. might have the opportunity of constructing a great round table for his knights.—In the course of the afternoon, by special leave of the Queen, the palaces of St. James and Buckingham were visited. Mr. Emanuel Green again made a good conductor. Much interest was taken by some in the exceptionally fine collection of Dutch paintings at Buckingham Palace, whilst the chief attraction at St. James's Palace was the chapel where the royal wedding was lately celebrated. The

chapel still remains bereft of fittings, save a new altar table of the plainest possible deal, which was made for the royal wedding, and could not, we fancy, have cost more than 10s. 6d.—On Tuesday evening the concluding meeting of the Institute was held at the Mansion House, when the usual complimentary votes of thanks were passed with much heartiness to the Lord Mayor, to the Library Committee of the Guildhall, to the Middlesex Archaeological Society, and to others who had done so much to make the London session a success.—Wednesday was made an extra day, and was devoted to the examination of Windsor Castle, when upwards of 150 members availed themselves of this rare opportunity of far more thorough investigation than is usually practicable. On arriving at Windsor, the party placed themselves in the hands of Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, who has recently been making a close study of the history of the castle, and investigating its earliest remains. The day was chosen because it was expected that the Queen would have left the castle by that date; but although her plans were changed, and her Majesty was still there, she was kind enough to express a wish that the original scheme of seeing the parts usually unvisited should be carried out. After walking round the exterior of the northern and eastern sides of the upper ward, and noticing the remains of Norman work, and that of the respective reigns of Henry III., Edward III., and Elizabeth, together with the extensive alterations and recasings of Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, the party entered the great quadrangle by the Great Gateway, and then turned aside in single file through narrow passages, and found amid pantries and passages the now built-in gateway of Henry II.'s time, with the portcullis groove still plainly visible. In the great quadrangle a description was given of how Sir Jeffrey Wyatville's recasing of the interior walls, however much to be regretted from an antiquarian point of view, had had the result of turning a comparatively uncomfortable mediæval fortress into a most comfortable domestic house. The beautiful little tower of Edward III., termed "La Rose" from the roof-bosses carved into that flower, and some charming work of Henry VII. having been pointed out, the buildings on the north side were entered. Here the party passed through the fine vaulted basement which used to serve for the retainers in the time of Edward III., and which still retains the name and use of the "Servants' Hall." It was laid out for dinner, as was also the "Steward's Hall," another fine wide vaulted and pillarless apartment, which has generally been supposed to be of the time of Edward III., but which Mr. Hope conclusively proved to have the extra interest of being as early as the days of Henry III. A peep or two in the great kitchens of Edwardian date, then in the full swing of business, afforded a proof of the kindness of the Queen in permitting the visit of so large a party at such an inconvenient time. On entering the State apartments, Mr. Hope gave way to Mr. Holmes, the Queen's librarian, who acted as conductor. Of these usually visited apartments, and of the great keep, nothing need here be said, save that Mr. Holmes was most generous in his full explanations of the pictures, books, and other rarities. After luncheon Mr. Hope resumed his tale, and for two hours and a half con-

tinuously described, without a single note, every incident and detail pertaining to the history of the buildings of the Lower Ward. The grand chapel of St. George received special treatment at his hands, particularly the remarkably interesting series of brass stall-plates of the Knights of the Garter. The unrivalled church plate was displayed in the vestry.—Thus appropriately, in this scene of regal magnificence, full of memories of English sovereigns from the Confessor to Victoria, did the London gathering of the Royal Archaeological Institute conclude. This fiftieth year of their existence will surely be a specially memorable one for the members. The extraordinary courtesy of the Lord Mayor and other civic authorities, the ready help afforded by several learned societies, and the kindness of the Queen in readily affording exceptional privileges for visiting her palaces, will not be easily forgotten. The regrettable recent "restoration" of so many of the City churches, with the ejection of the floor monuments, the sad treatment of a part of Westminster Abbey, and other like vandalisms, prove that London is by no means to be praised for its care of old public buildings; but these drawbacks will vanish from the memory long before the glories of Eton and Windsor, the hallowed charm of the great abbey, or the reverent stateliness of St. Paul's fade away. Happy reminiscences will assuredly be associated with these and other buildings through the remarkable and sustained excellence of the chosen conductors, and Mr. Emanuel Green's general guidance as director, while Mr. Mill Stephenson's careful and painstaking supervision also demands special acknowledgment.—The Institute made an extra day of July 20 in order to visit Silchester. The smaller room of the museum, which is reserved for the architectural details and the models, has received notable accessions since July, 1892, and still more is this the case with the larger room, where all the details are admirably arranged in wall and table cases. But the space is already cramped, and the museum authorities will have to devise something novel if they are to exhibit the finds of 1893, now rapidly accumulating.—The excavations of this season that have been already undertaken are in two different parts. Immediately to the north of the highroad that runs east and west through the city, about the centre, work has been begun in an *insula* hitherto unexplored. Although various foundations have been exposed, nothing architectural of material interest has yet been brought to light. On the other side of the road the case is different. The round "temple" to the south of the forum, which was discovered by Mr. Joyce in the sixties, has been again uncovered, and the outer wall laid bare to a greater depth than had previously been reached. The inner wall of a second circular building within it has also been cleared out. An accurate plan will be prepared, and its object may possibly be ascertained. This is the building which the late Professor Freeman thought might perhaps prove to be of Christian origin. Near to this another *insula* has been laid open. A considerable part of it has yielded nothing of moment, but at the angle of two streets one of the largest houses yet found has been carefully uncovered. The wide corridors are paved with red-tile tesserae of about an inch square. Several of the more important rooms are paved with tesserae of a

light drab colour formed of sandstone, and bordered in effective contrast with tesserae of a port-wine colour formed from vitrified tile, apparently specially burnt for the purpose. In one chamber is an effective flowing pattern, forming a square in the centre; but this is much damaged. An interesting feature is the clumsy way in which these much-worn tessellated pavements have been patched and mended with large irregular pieces of tiling during the latter part of the house's history. This was probably done during the period of decadence, shortly before the final removal of the Roman officials, when the larger houses were probably divided up among poorer residents. The hypocaust beneath the winter parlour is in good preservation. This house is so excellent an example of the larger ones that it will probably be selected for modelling by Messrs. Hope and Fox, as only a smaller house has at present been thus treated.—In the temporary wooden museum on the site, a great store of the varied finds of the season are gathered together. They will add considerably to the value of the Reading collection, and cover almost every kind of deposit hitherto detected. Two articles may be named of more than usual interest; one is an excellent example in bronze of a ring containing a key; the other is the rude drawing, incised on the back of a large square tile, of an horned ox, which would doubtless be one of that now extinct species, the *Eos longifrons*, or small Celtic ox. The excavations will be continued systematically throughout the summer.



The annual meeting of the BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION was held this year at Winchester, from July 31 to August 5. On July 31 the mayor gave an official welcome to the association in the Guildhall, to which Mr. Wyon, F.S.A., responded. The members then moved to the cathedral, where the Dean of Winchester described the building. Taking up a position in the presbytery, he pointed out various interesting details of the groined roof, which indicate its erection in the year 1501. In like manner the heraldry on the wooden groining of the ceiling filling in the central tower, which was once open to view, indicates that it was erected so late as the time of Charles I. The dean showed that the well-known tomb, which is so frequently called that of William Rufus, cannot possibly be a memorial of a layman, since the remains of an ecclesiastic were found within it. It has not long since been placed under the central tower. Proceeding into the crypts, which now appear to be twice their recent height, the dean described the heavy work which has been accomplished of freeing the whole of the crypts of the earth which had evidently been brought into them at a very early period. He considered that the crypts had always been useless, and that the earth had been deposited to its recent level so early as the thirteenth century. Nothing had been found during the process of removal. The dean next led the way to the site of St. Swithin's shrine, and proceeded to explain many curious features of the fabric, pointing out in the quaint reredos in the chantry of Bishop Gardiner the figures of Moses and Aaron, generally supposed to indicate only a fashion of the end of the last century. The mutilated condition of the paintings

on the vaulting of the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre was attributed to the action of the cathedral authorities not many years since, who allowed them to be cut away to form an approach to the organ gallery for the convenience of the organist. The public will hear with satisfaction that the contemplated "restoration" of the chantry of William of Wykeham will probably only take the form of filling in the vacant niches with statuary.—In the afternoon the party reassembled at the great entrance of Winchester College, where they were met by the bursar, Mr. T. F. Kirby, who supplied an interesting account of the original foundation, and proceeded to explain the positions of the actual apartments in which the scholars, the fellows, the choristers, and the chaplains were located, and the numbers of each in a single apartment. The chapel and then the cloisters were visited in succession, the latter having been used originally for class purposes, the master having had a movable desk fitted for transit from position to position. Progress was then made to Wolvesey Palace, which unfortunately remains untenanted and but little cared for, although Bishop Morton's work shows but few signs of decay. The ruins of the ancient palace adjoining, where fine Norman work of late date is apparent in many places, were also described by Mr. Kirby.—In the evening a conversazione was given by the mayor and mayoress in the Guildhall. In the course of the evening the president of the association, the Earl of Northbrook, delivered the inaugural address.—On August 1 the party, under the direction of Mr. T. W. Shore, hon. sec. of the Hants Field Club, visited some tumuli to the north of the city, and the churches of Stoke Charity and Micheldever. Lunch was provided by Lord Northbrook at Stratton Park. In the afternoon the churches of King's Worthy and Headbourne Worthy were inspected.—At the evening meeting papers were read on the cathedral font and on Fromonds Chantry.—On August 2 the members paid a visit to Titchfield Church, an interesting building, into which are built up a large number of Roman bricks. Its history was well told by Rev. R. A. R. White. Some of the visitors claimed for the tower a Saxon origin, which is a very doubtful point. The church contains a fine Elizabethan tomb to the first Earl of Southampton, the celebrated Chancellor Wriothesley, erected by the second earl. Place House was next visited; it was erected in Tudor days on the site of the Premonstratensian Abbey of Titchfield. Here Rev. G. W. Minns, F.S.A., read a paper and lectured on the buildings, aided by plans lent by Mr. St. John Hope.—In the afternoon, that perfect example of Roman masonry at Porchester was examined, as well as the castle and the church.—At the evening meeting papers were read by Mr. Wyon on the "Seals of the Bishop of Winchester"; by Dr. Sewell on the "Seals of William of Wykham"; and a tedious one, which could not be finished, by Mr. Phené, on "Hampshire Tumuli," wherein an endeavour was made to connect them with the mounds of America.—On August 3 Romsey Abbey was visited; it was described by the late vicar, Rev. E. S. Berthon. He confessed his sin publicly as to the mischief he had done in the destruction of part of the north side of the nave.

VOL. XXVIII.

The time allotted to the inspection of the abbey was far too short.—In the afternoon the party assembled in the hall of Winchester Castle. Here Rev. G. N. Godwin gave a graphic description of the various historical incidents associated with the building. A perambulation of parts of the city followed, hasty visits to a variety of old churches, and domestic buildings.—In the evening Mr. W. H. Jacob, a former Mayor of Winchester, read the most interesting paper of the meeting, "On the Plagues in Winchester." A good comparative paper "On the Cathedral Font and other Similar Examples," was by Mr. J. Romilly Allen.—On August 4 the company proceeded to Southampton, where Mr. T. W. Shore, a most capable antiquary, conducted them to the chief objects of interest in the town, such as the Bar Gate, "King John's Palace," the Church of St. Michael, the Chapel of St. Julian, and the ancient town walls.—The afternoon excursion was to Netley Abbey, where Rev. G. W. Minns and Mr. C. Synam described these well-known Cistercian ruins. From Netley progress was made to Bittern Manor, where Sir Stewart Macnaughten had laid out in the drawing-room a variety of objects found on the Roman station of Clausentum.—In the evening papers were read by Rev. R. H. Clutterbuck, F.S.A., and by Mr. N. C. H. Nisbett.—On August 5 the great earthworks of Old Basing House were visited (the story of them being well told by Mr. Godwin), as well as the church of Basingstoke.—In the evening several other papers were read at a meeting presided over by Rev. S. M. Mayhew. The members enjoyed lovely weather, and are to be congratulated on a much better managed meeting than that of last year in South Wales.



The sixteenth annual meeting of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS was held on July 7 in the Old Hall, Barnard's Inn, Holborn. Mr. William Morris, who presided, moved the adoption of the report, which referred in detail to numerous cases in which the society had interested itself, successfully and otherwise, during the year. Special allusion was made to Westminster Abbey, and it was stated that the attitude on the part of the Dean and Chapter, who had declined giving any information as to their intentions with regard to the Abbey, could not but cause great disquietude amongst those who considered that such treatment as the north transept had undergone was destructive of the history of the building. As to foreign work, the report said it was gratifying to find the Rome correspondent of the *Times*—a paper which did not usually take a favourable view of the efforts of the society—declaring in a recent letter with regard to the restorations formerly carried out in Venice, that some disgraceful jobs had been perpetrated which quite justified all the remonstrances of their society, whose intervention had effected a great deal of good. Mr. John Richmond seconded the motion, and the report was adopted unanimously. The Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A., then read a paper on "The Use and Abuse of Westminster Abbey as a National Mausoleum," in which, after reciting a number of historic incidents associated with the edifice, said it had been estimated that room might

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be found for the burial of ninety more persons within the Abbey, but at the risk of unduly disturbing the foundations. The walls, however, were so crowded that no part of them was available for a single monument. If a place for really national monumental inscriptions was required, it would have to be subject to some such regulations as governed the National Portrait Gallery, where it was a standing rule that persons represented and received should be dead not less than ten years, so as to guard against newspaper fame and undue influence. Under the existing condition of things, he considered it would be unfortunate for the Church, and unfair to the State, to associate any new big national Valhalla with an ancient and most reverent fabric pertaining to the Church Catholic. If any structure were needed, he advocated the acquisition of a new site not connected with any Christian altar. Every one of the plans that had been proposed for building monumental annexes to the Abbey would be destructive of the appearance and the history of England's noblest pile.



The members of the EAST RIDING ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made their second summer excursion on July 31, visiting Howden, Wressell, and Hemingborough. On arriving at Howden the party were met by the Vicar (the Rev. W. Hutchinson, M.A.), who conducted the members through the remarkably fine collegiate church, beginning with the ruined choir, and proceeding through the nave and transepts, and concluding with the chapter-house and the old manor - house adjoining. He then read a paper which dealt with the history of the church. Dr. Cox and Mr. Boyle joined in the discussion which subsequently ensued. The party subsequently adjourned to the Bowmen's Hotel, where luncheon was served. At the close the President (Rev. Dr. Cox, F.S.A.) gave a short address on "The Collegiate Churches of Yorkshire," and pointed out the great distinctions between them and the monastic houses. He spoke of Howden Church as one of the most important collegiate foundations (1267) after the Norman Conquest, and characterized the church at Hemingborough, which was visited by the party later in the day, as one of the latest in the North of England (1436). Eight new members were then elected. The President announced that he had just received permission from Mr. Bethell for the excavation of the site of Watton Abbey, near Beverley, which work it was hoped the society would undertake this year. It will be of great interest, as hitherto no religious institutions of the Gilbertine Order have been investigated. The visitors then proceeded to Wressell Castle, where they were met by the Rev. R. Kennedy, Vicar of Wressell, who assisted the visitors in their examination of this ancient structure. Mr. J. R. Boyle, F.S.A., gave a most interesting and original account of the building. He alluded to the period (1315) when William de Percy took over the lordship. Leland, in his *Itinerary*, says that Thomas Percy, Earl of Worcester, purchased the manor, which at that time was worth little more than £30 per annum. Leland, however, did not mention of whom the Earl bought it, and, as it appeared to have been in the Percy family about seventy years prior to the Earl of

Worcester, it is more than probable that it came to him by descent. This Earl, rebelling against Henry IV., was taken prisoner at the Battle of Shrewsbury, July 22, 1403, and was beheaded at that town the next day. The lordship then became forfeited to the King, who retained it for some years, and at length gave it to his son John, Duke of Bedford, who died possessed of it, twelfth year of the reign of Henry VI. The castle and lordship were then left to the King. Thomas Percy, Knight, son of Henry Percy, second Earl of Northumberland, was created Baron Egremont, November 20, 1449, who by a grant from the King held for the term of his life the lordship of Wressell, which continued in the Percy family until the death of Josceline, the eleventh Earl of Northumberland, who died without issue. The speaker described the architectural features of the building, and referred to the subsequent owners of the castle. The party then proceeded in conveyances to Hemingborough Church, being conducted over the building by Mr. T. Tindall Wildridge, who read an interesting paper. Mr. Boyle pointed out the remains of the pre-Conquest church.



The SUSSEX ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their annual meeting on August 10 and 11, when Chichester, Bosham, and Lavant were visited. On August 10 the members and their friends left Lewes by train, reaching Chichester at 10.28. Here the cathedral, library, bell-tower, cloisters, vicar's hall, crypt, bishop's palace, the chantry, etc., were inspected, and information given upon points of historic and archaeological interest by the Ven. Archdeacon of Chichester, the Rev. Dr. Arnold, and others. The palace garden was also visited. Luncheon was served at the Dolphin Hotel at 1.30, when the Mayor of Chichester (Alderman William Smith) presided. At 3.0 a perambulation of the city was undertaken under the direction of the Rev. Dr. Arnold, when the Cross, remains of city walls and bastions, St. Mary's Hospital, the Chapel of the Gray Friars (in Priory Park), the Museum, etc., were visited and described by the Rev. Canon Teulon and others. At 7.30 the dinner took place at the Dolphin Hotel, presided over by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester, a vice-president of the society. At 9.0 a conversazione was given by the Mayor, when papers upon archaeological subjects were read and discussed. On August 11, at 10.30, the members and their friends left Chichester, and drove via West Stoke and Kingly Vale to Bosham, where the church was described by Dr. Arnold. The party then returned to Chichester after luncheon. Carriages were in readiness to drive to Mid-Lavant, where the church was described by the Rev. J. Fraser. A visit was paid to the Lavant Caves, which were shown by Mr. C. Dawson, F.G.S., and Mr. J. Lewis, C.E., who have the excavations in charge. Cawley's Alms-house was visited on the way back to give an opportunity for the curious chapel to be inspected, and the return to Chichester was made in time for the 6.19 ordinary train to Brighton.



The annual excursion of the YORKSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY took place on July 26, when nearly 150 members proceeded to Rievaulx Abbey, where

they had the advantage of being conducted by Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. As historical accuracy is so eminently desirable in all true antiquarian research, we are glad that Mr. Hope began his address by reminding his audience that the romantic tale of Walter l'Espe, founding the abbeys of Rievaulx and Warden and the Priory of Kirkham in memory of his only child who was thrown from his horse and killed, is but a fond invention of some monkish chronicler. Walter l'Espe never had a son. With regard to the orientation of the great church and buildings, the necessity of the site almost compelled the builders to place them north and south; but in his description Mr. Hope said that, following the Dissolution Survey and earlier charters, he would name the points of the compass, such as usually pertained to a church. In the presbytery, he pointed out the portions occupied by the monks' choir, the positions of the upper entrances, the gradus presbyterii, and the high altar, and called attention to the continuous stone screen between the arches shutting off the aisles. On the pier immediately north of the high altar, a great image of Our Lady stood, the marks of which were pointed out. The arrangements of the five altars under the east wall, with their floor piscinae, all screened off by a wooden partition extending right across, and divided from one another by their stone walls. Passing to the site of the central tower, which apparently fell just before the dissolution, Mr. Hope showed the remains of the plain Norman work in the transepts, comparing it with the contemporary work in the same position at Fountains. The place was also pointed out in the south transept of the great image of St. Christopher, the seeing of which the first thing in the morning was supposed to shield the beholder from disaster during the day. Of the nave, although it is buried beneath huge mounds of rubbish, we know from the survey that it remained Norman to the end with a painted wooden ceiling like that of Peterborough. Outside the west-end, which probably contained a great Perpendicular window, was a Galilee or porch, as at Fountains and Byland. In the cloister garth Mr. Hope discoursed on the disposition of the monastic buildings round it, and referred to the abnormal character of the insignificant building on the west side in place of the huge vaulted *cellarium* like that at Fountains. The party then proceeded to the frater, after examining the remains of the lavatory on either side of the door, which Mr. Hope described as almost unique in being built over a great undercroft or cellar, in consequence of the fall of the ground. The arrangement of the pulpit, with its unique circular stair descending and opening into the undercroft, was pointed out, as well as the alterations in the arrangement of the roof in later times. The site of the kitchen, with its hatch, on the west side of the frater, and the warming-house, with its two great fireplaces in the corresponding position on the east, were noted. On the eastern side of the cloister Mr. Hope drew attention to the extent and unique plan of the chapter-house, and the probable divisions of the sub-vault south of it, over which and the chapter-house was the monks' dormer. Mr. Hope next showed the position of the infirmary cloister, on the east side of the dormer, with the great rere-

dorter on the south, and the shell of the infirmary hall on the east. The various adjuncts to this important part of the abbey are now represented by grassed-over mounds of rubbish. All this group of buildings, Mr. Hope said, appeared from the survey to have been occupied at the time of the suppression by the abbot, who had also a private gallery extending as far as the church, where it ended in an oriel window or projecting closet, opening into the aisle, so that the abbot might hear mass being said at one of the five eastern altars. There was a similar arrangement still existing at Fountains. Mr. Hope also pointed out the remains of the chancel and its chapel, and of the Abbot's Chapel, now turned into a cottage.—On the way back to the carriages, the remains of the gate-house, of the *capella extra portas*, and the conduit, were indicated. Mr. Hope pointed out the continual damage done to these valuable ruins by the unchecked growth of ivy, bushes, and trees.—After lunch at Helmsley a brief visit was paid to the Castle, where Mr. Hope indicated the salient features, drawing special attention to the unusual arrangement of the ditches, and of the interesting series of barbicans that defended their passage. Mr. Hope much deplored the sad condition of the beautiful plaster ceiling, cornice, and panelling in the Elizabethan portion of the buildings, as a disgrace to Yorkshire and the noble owner. Two exquisite Elizabethan oriels on the outer side are also completely hidden by sheets of ivy.



The annual general meeting of the **WILTSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY** was held at Warminster on July 26, 27, and 28, under the presidency of Lieut.-General Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A. A local committee had worked hard for some time before to make the meeting a success, and received the members with great liberality, providing luncheon each day free of cost.—The opening meeting was held at the town hall on the afternoon of the 26th, when General Pitt Rivers gave a very interesting account of his latest excavation—that of a camp on his own property near the south lodge at Rushmore. The whole of the ditch was excavated, and though comparatively few articles were found, the evidence went to establish the fact that the camp was of Bronze Age date. Accurate plaster models of the camp before and after excavation, and diagrams showing the exact position of the various articles found illustrated the paper.—As this is the last year of the General's tenure of the presidency, it was unanimously resolved to invite Sir H. B. Meux, Bart., to become president for the ensuing three years. After the meeting the members inspected the valuable collections of coins lent for the occasion by Mr. T. H. Baker and Mr. J. E. Halliday, together with the case containing twenty-eight of the well-known nobles discovered some years back at Bremeridge, exhibited by Mr. Phipps. Another interesting exhibit was a quantity of *clippings* of silver coins of Elizabeth's reign, found secreted in the wall of an old house near Frome. After tea, which was kindly provided for the party at the vicarage by Sir James and Lady Phipps, the parish church was inspected—a fine modern church, practically, but containing a curious remnant

of eleventh-century work in a little window in what was once the east wall of the north transept.—The annual dinner took place at the town hall at seven o'clock, and in responding to the toast of "Success to the Society," General Pitt Rivers suggested whether in the future it might not conduce to the permanency and scientific work of local county societies if they gradually united into larger societies covering a well-marked portion of the country. This could not be forced on, and if it came about at all must come about by natural development; but he suggested that if the Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire Societies could be united in a great South-western Society, their power of undertaking scientific work would probably be greater than that of the separate societies at present. The conversazione was held in the upper room of the town hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The first paper of the evening was one by Mr. C. H. Talbot, entitled, "A Plea for the further investigation of the Architectural History of Longleat." This was followed by one read by Mr. S. B. Dixon on "A Sundial for the Monastery of Ivychurch," the dial itself, which somewhat resembles some of the elaborate Scotch dials, being exhibited. Lastly came a paper by Mr. R. U. Powell on the "History of Hill Deverill."—On Thursday the 27th a large party numbering nearly 100 started in breaks and carriages for Longleat, and as the weather was everything that could be desired, the unrivalled woodland scenery of the park was seen at its very best—that is to say, as good as anything of the kind that the length and breadth of England have to show. The palatial mansion itself, with its many objects of interest—pictures, china, splendid furniture, and elaborately-decorated rooms, took a long time to see; and when at length the last stragglers were got out of the house, a move was made to Woodhouse Farm, where, as if in contrast, there was very little to see—a small round roofless chamber, and a few crumbling fragments of wall being the sole remains of the Woodhouse Castle, which was the scene of sharp fighting during the Civil Wars. The next item on the programme was luncheon at Shearwater, a beautiful sheet of water surrounded by lovely woods on the outskirts of the Longleat demesne. After luncheon a further drive brought the party to Longbridge Deverill, where the old Elizabethan almshouses, with their oak stairs and panelling, and the church, which has been for the most part rebuilt, were inspected. The next stop was at Hill Deverill close by, where a most hopelessly unpromising-looking church contains a fine altar-tomb of the Ludlow family, and some quaint modern tablets of the Cokers. The old manor house, now a farm, is of much interest, the earliest part being a low range of building now used as a stable, which retains its fine early fifteenth-century doorway and roof, and seems to have been the entrance of the original house. On the other side of the farmyard is the immense fifteenth-century barn, and built against it is the present house, which has Elizabethan work at the back, whilst the front was altered about 1700. This was the home of the Ludlows. A few miles further in the breaks, and a stiffish climb on foot, landed the party in the cool of the evening on the ramparts of Bathesbury, one of the two great camps which keep guard over

Warminster. Here, after a most welcome cup of tea provided by the forethought of the local committee, the round of the ramparts was made, the distance being about one mile, under the leadership of General Pitt Rivers. The defences are of the most striking kind, a double rampart surrounding the whole camp, divided by a very deep ditch, with a third exterior rampart at the two ends where the ground is comparatively level, and so less easily defensible. Some writers have called this a Roman camp, but General Pitt Rivers pointed out that the finding of a hoard of Roman coins within its boundaries was no sort of evidence of its Roman date, and in all probability it was much older. The only way in which the date of such earthworks could be ascertained was by thorough and systematic excavation.—At the conversazione in the evening the first paper read was by the Rev. L. H. Goddard on "The Corporation Plate and Insignia of Wilts," illustrated by full-sized drawings of all the Wiltshire maces. This was followed by a paper by Mr. B. H. Cunnington on a remarkable find of urns, near Pewsey, together with apparently the rough kilns of clay in which they were burnt.—On Friday morning the breaks started at 9.15, stopping first at Sutton Veny, where the ruins of the old church, the remarkable modern church by Mr. Pearson, and the fourteenth-century roof of the old manor house, now the rectory, were inspected. Thence the party drove to Upton Lovel, a little church without anything very remarkable in its architecture, which has just been excellently restored by Mr. C. E. Ponting, F.S.A., who as usual acted as architectural guide to the party during the excursions.—Boyton Church was the next item on the programme, a building full of interesting architectural points, but greatly injured by bad "restoration" some years ago, even the once fine effigy of Sir Alexander Gifford having been carefully toolled all over to the utter destruction of every semblance of antiquity, and the disappearance of his chain mail altogether. Adjoining the church is the interesting Elizabethan manor-house, for some years the residence of the late Duke of Albany. This was also visited, and then a move was made for Stockton, where lunch in a tent had been provided by the local committee. After lunch, Bishop Huyshe Yeatman, of Southwark, brother of the owner of Stockton, gave a most interesting account of the house and its history. Externally, it looks a well-preserved, but rather plain large square Elizabethan house, with no very special points about it. Internally, however, it is one of the most fascinating houses imaginable. In the first place almost every room upstairs and down retains its original plaster ceiling, most of them of quite unusual richness and variety of design, and most of the rooms have also their old panelling and finely-carved mantelpieces. The gem of the whole is the large drawing-room, which retains its decorations in almost as perfect a condition as when they were first erected. The beautiful panelling, with its carved frieze, and the inner porch or doorway in the corner, of singularly elaborate wood-carving, have never even been painted over. The contents of the house match the house itself. Such an assemblage of fine old oak furniture is seldom seen—not to mention china, and objects of interest of all kinds, including a valuable collection of birds formed by the present occupier, Mr. Ashley

Dodd. Here, too, is a whole barn full of the fine seventeenth-century panelling and carving so ruthlessly stripped from the walls of Winchester College Chapel by Mr. Butterfield some twenty years ago, to the exceeding detriment of the building. Stockton Church, too, is extremely interesting, containing as it does many fine tombs of the Topp and other families, and having the almost unique arrangement in a small village church of a solid wall, pierced only by a doorway and two squints, dividing the nave from the chancel.—Codford St. Mary Church was next visited. Here the interest centred chiefly in the fine chancel arch, partly of twelfth and partly of thirteenth-century work; whilst at Codford St. Peter a fine font and a very curious piece of Saxon sculpture—a man picking a bunch of grapes, set in a sort of baluster frame—were the principal things to see.—At Heytesbury House, Lord and Lady Heytesbury entertained the party at tea, and showed them the valuable collection of pictures contained in the house. But by this time the evening was so far advanced that there was only just time to glance at the grand but over-restored church before the secretary's trumpet warned the party that if they wished to catch their trains at Warminster they must be off. And so a very successful meeting came to an end.



The usual monthly meeting of the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE was held in the library of the Castle, July 26, the Rev. W. Greenwell, F.R.S., one of the vice-presidents, being in the chair. The gift of an early piscina to the museum, from Boldon Church, by Mr. Walter Scott, was named. The chairman said this stone had no business to be taken out of the church, and they had no business to accept it. It was a most disgraceful thing of the clergy to allow such things to be removed from their churches. Personally, he declined to support a vote of thanks to the donor.—Mr. Dendy said there were a great many clergymen in all parts of the country who did not care for old and interesting things of this sort. If they were presented to the society, it was bound to take care of them. If the Church throughout the land took care of these objects, it was a duty that would not fall upon societies like this. Eventually the formal thanks were voted.—Announcement was made of the discovery of a Roman altar at Lanchester, which is described and illustrated in this number of the *Antiquary*.—Mr. W. L. Charlton then read notes by himself and Mr. O. J. Charlton on "Some MSS. from Hesleyside, principally relating to Cumberland and Westmorland, Twelfth to Sixteenth Century," found some months ago in sorting papers at Mantle Hill in the house of the steward of Hesleyside.—The Rev. J. T. Brown, of Sunderland, read his account of "The Parish and Church of Boldon." In the course of his paper Mr. Brown mentioned that in one of the registers it was stated that a clergyman had to obtain the assent of the bishop to his marriage, and the bishop to see the lady before he gave his assent.—The chairman, in the conversation which followed the reading of the paper, told a story connected with a visit of the Northumberland and Durham Archaeological Society a few years ago to Boldon Church. Among those present, he said, was

an amateur architect, who pointed out the grace and beauty of the east window, and exclaimed: "No modern man could have built that." Whereupon the whole company was startled by someone shouting out: "Oh, I built that window myself." The man was brought forward, and being asked if he had any proof of what he said, mentioned another man who lived in the village as one who assisted him. This man was sent for, and before any other question was put to him, he was asked if he knew anything about the window. He at once said that he and the other man had put in that window "five years ago."—Dr. Hodgkin stated that there had been a sort of committee examining the Roman wall, both here and in Scotland. General von Sarwey, a member of the German Limes Commission, had been reporting upon the Roman wall in Germany, and had come here by order of his Government to examine the North of England wall. Professor Pelham and several other gentlemen from Oxford accompanied him. He would read part of a letter from Professor Pelham which gave the result of their observations, and was an earnest exhortation to this society not to get faint-hearted about excavation: "The main result of our trip may be stated in a few words. One and all we were impressed with the necessity of systematic excavation, as the only means of answering the many difficult questions raised by the extant remains. Above all the great problem of the meaning of the 'Vallum' can hardly be solved, until the construction of the earthen mounds has been carefully studied by means of sections cut at various points. There is also need of further excavation in the camps and along the line of the wall itself. The completion of the work begun at Chesters, and the excavation of the camp and adjoining buildings at Housesteads, are instances in point. It would no doubt also be desirable to take surveys of selected portions of the line, on a larger scale and in greater detail than the survey of Maclauchlan. If a well-considered scheme of excavation and survey were prepared, it ought not to be impossible to find the money needed. The work might be done in sections, as the state of the funds allowed. The committee of direction would naturally decide on the plan of operations, and lay down general rules for the guidance of those immediately in charge of any particular excavation. We have only to add that any assistance which we can render would be cheerfully given. A systematic and exhaustive examination of the Roman frontier in North Britain would be of the greatest service to all students of the history of old Rome, and no work could reflect more credit upon Northern antiquaries, or be a more fitting tribute to the memory of one of the greatest of their number, Dr. Bruce."—Mr. S. Holmes exhibited sections which he had prepared of the cuttings through the vallum on the hill a little to the east of Heddon.



On July 22 an interesting excursion was made by the members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Settle and Giggleswick. As it is now six years since the Bradford antiquaries visited the neighbourhood, and more than a hundred new subscribers have been elected, the council de-

terminated that this summer one or two of the places previously seen should be revisited for the benefit of the new members and their friends. They were met at the Settle station by Mr. Thomas Brayshaw, who, as churchwarden, has been mainly instrumental in the restoration of Giggleswick Parish Church. Thanks to Mr. Brayshaw, who had kindly lent a number of blocks, the secretary was able to present to the members an illustrated programme with views of Settle, Giggleswick Church, the Birkbeck Monument, the Settle Stocks, the Ebbing and Flowing Well, and other objects of interest. At Giggleswick Church the vicar, the Rev. Addison Crofton, gave the visitors a hearty welcome, and then Mr. Brayshaw gave a succinct and lucid description of the building. Fragments had been found of a Saxon and Norman Church, but the present edifice had been erected in the thirteenth century. The galleries and musty old pews which disfigured the church had been removed, and it was now one of the most comfortable and pleasant places to worship in Craven. He pointed out the effigy of Sir Richard Tempest, of Little Stainforth, and certain other stone figures upon which he invited the opinion of the visitors. The Percies and the Pudseys were connected with this church, and there were four chapels which belonged to four leading families. The pulpit and reading desk, of richly carved oak, were erected in 1680. From the church the party went to the museum at the old Grammar School, where Mr. Brown, the custodian, described the relics found in the Victoria Cave, the bones of the hyena, rhinoceros, bear, hippopotamus, bison, and other objects of curiosity.



A meeting of THE DORSET NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB was held at Abbotsbury on August 9. The members came in two detachments from Dorchester and Weymouth, and met at Corton, a manor house in the parish of Portisham. Here there was a free chapel, and the building still remains, and contains *in situ* the original pre-Reformation altar table, which consists of two upright slabs of stone, with a third resting on them; on this are plainly discernible the five consecration crosses. Perhaps this altar escaped destruction from the isolated position of the chapel; the credit of the discovery of this unique altar is due to Mr. H. J. Moule, of Dorchester. A short paper on the chapel was read by the Rev. W. M. Barnes, who is collecting funds for its preservation (not *restoration*, we are glad to say). The Rev. F. W. Weaver called the attention of the members to remains of frescoes which he had discovered on the walls. It was agreed that the solidity of the slabs made it probable that the altar was of early date.—The party then proceeded to Portisham Church; Mr. E. Cunnington read a paper in the churchyard on Hell Stone, a remarkable cromlech or dolmen, which is situated on a hill overlooking the village. Other stones of a similar kind are to be found scattered about the neighbourhood, and some large ones were noticed in the bed of the little stream which flows through the village. Abbotsbury was reached midday, and after luncheon the members inspected the gardens belonging to Lord Ilchester, when a learned paper on some of the more

remarkable trees and plants to be found there was read by the president, Mr. J. G. Mansel-Pleydell, F.G.S., and Lord Eustace Cecil added some interesting information on the same subject.—The members then ascended the hill on which St. Catherine's Chapel stands, whence a magnificent view of the coast and Chesil Beach was obtained. An admirable paper on this beautiful building was read by Mr. Moule, who pointed out the roof, which is entirely made of stone, and contains no woodwork whatever; he also called attention to the ingenious arrangement by which the rain is allowed to run off the roof, and which has been the means of its preservation. The members, before separating, inspected the ruins of Abbotsbury Abbey, the tithe barn, and the parish church, and then left for their various destinations after spending a most enjoyable day. Their thanks are especially due to Mr. Nelson M. Richardson, hon. sec., for the excellent arrangements under which the meeting was successfully carried out.



On August 3 the members of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY made an excursion to Colchester. The party, on reaching Colchester, at once drove to the castle, where they were met by Mr. Henry Laver, F.S.A., hon. curator of the museum. The outside of the building was first inspected, Mr. Laver pointing out the evidence in favour of the Roman origin of portions of the building. He drew attention to the Roman character of the walls—brickwork alternating with masonry, and to the windows of early Norman character, which cut into features of still earlier date. Inside the building the only remaining division wall exhibits “herringbone” brickwork of Roman character; the fireplaces of similar workmanship Mr. Laver considers to be later insertions. The fact of the principal entrance being on the ground-floor was also brought forward by Mr. Laver as an argument in favour of his view, the entrance to an early Norman keep being always on the first floor, and reached by an outside staircase. Though the present doorway is obviously later than the surrounding work, it is, Mr. Laver contended, the successor to an earlier door in the same position. This view he supported by the following ingenious reasoning. The door at the foot of the internal stair-turret was so constructed as to be secured from above by defenders retreating to the upper story, when the ground floor had been captured by an enemy. The ground floor must, therefore, have had a door. If it had had none, the upper floor would have been most liable to capture by its door and outside staircase, and the defenders would in that case have retreated to the ground floor, and the door from the upper story would have been secured from the lower side as a protection against attack from above. The staircase door, therefore, being secured from above, the ground floor must have had an entrance from the outside, and as this is contrary to Norman arrangement, the keep cannot be Norman. Mr. Laver also pointed out that the inner face of the walls, though undoubtedly early Norman, is of inferior workmanship and of later date than the core of the walls, and he also produced other facts in support of his theory.—The visitors were then shown round the museum by Mr. Laver and Mr. Spalding, the curator. Here the

lead coffin, with a pipe which reached from the surface of the ground to the mouth of the dead, and down which could be dropped the offerings of food and wine, roused very great interest.—After lunch the party, still under the guidance of Mr. Laver, proceeded to the Balkern gate, a very perfect example of a Roman gateway with guard-rooms. A part of the work here—not long ago, narrowly escaped destruction by the Corporation for the sake of the materials, but was preserved by the liberality and energy of Mr. Laver. The party then visited the unrivalled Romano-British collection formed by Mr. Joslin, and the gravestone of the Centurian and the examples of glass and pottery were inspected. A number of terra-cotta statuettes—grotesque and otherwise—and fine earthenware vessels of Greek character from a single interment, were considered by Professor Ridgeway to indicate a Greek burial, perhaps that of one of the Roman military doctors, who were usually Greeks.—Professor Hughes, on behalf of the visitors, thanked Mr. Joslin for his kindness in showing his museum.—The ruins of St. Botolph's Priory, Trinity Church, the gateway of St. John's Abbey, and the church of St. Giles, were also visited.



The archaeological section of the BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INSTITUTE made an excursion to Lichfield on July 22. The members of the section on this occasion were under the direction of Mr. Alfred Hayes and Mr. W. Salt Brassington, who directed the attention of the visitors to the various objects of interest. Passing the old almshouses of St. John's, where the curious chimneys and the exterior of the chapel were noticed, the first halt was made at the Friary, now a private house, but anciently a Franciscan establishment. Little is left of the monastic buildings except some fragments of stone walls, and the stone coffin-lid of Richard Merchant, the founder. At the museum about half an hour was spent in viewing a miscellaneous collection chiefly illustrative of the history of the city and neighbourhood. The new west front of the cathedral, although it follows the old lines, is disappointing. The statues have none of the humour and originality so characteristic of mediæval work, and the whole façade is reduced to one dead level of new neatness. The mellowing hand of time may efface this objectionable quality, but the new work at Lichfield will not bear comparison with old work of the same kind, for instance, that on the west front of Wells Cathedral, because the modern sculptors have, with a few exceptions, failed to express their ideas vigorously. It is fortunate that the restorers have not greatly interfered with the natural beauty of the northern side of the cathedral, where the colour of the weather-beaten sandstone called forth expressions of admiration from the artists of the party. The party, under the able guidance of the chief verger, made a tour of the cathedral. The chapter-house was first visited, the beautiful proportions of the room admired. The central column supporting the roof extends through two stories, and there are other unusual features in the building. Over the door there is a late fifteenth-century fresco, and in the passage leading into the church may be seen a row of thirteen stalls. Of these stalls the wholly

ridiculous and baseless story was told that they were seats wherein the pilgrims to St. Chad's shrine were wont to sit to have their feet washed by the clergy! The under-cutting on the capitals of the pillars in this passage was much admired. In the lady chapel the rich fifteenth-century windows were admired, and the carefully-restored chapel in the south wall, now occupied by a memorial to Bishop Selwyn. Two great works by Chantry—"The Sleeping Children," and the kneeling figure of Bishop Ryder—were examined with interest, as were the ancient monuments in the south aisle, a semi-effigy, a kind of monument, probably peculiar to Staffordshire; the painted tomb of Bishop Hacket, 1671; a curious mutilated figure of Sir John Stanley, of Pipe, who is represented as bare to the waist, ready to receive flagellation at the hands of the clergy, his crime being that he had cut off the water supply from the cathedral. In the Consistory Court are to be seen the only portion now remaining of the early Norman church, and in the treasury adjoining are a few relics of the sieges of Charles I.'s time, in the shape of cannon balls and fragments of shell found in the moat. The tour of inspection ended in the library, where "the treacle," "the breeches," and other curious editions of the Bible, a sealed Prayer-book, some valuable MSS., and portraits, were exhibited. But the chief treasure of the library is the ancient Celtic MS. of the Gospels, called "St. Chad's Book," a MS. which has survived vicissitudes of many kinds, including the troubles of the Reformation period, and three sieges, and is one of the finest monuments of Celtic art extant. The members then started for St. Chad's Church, Stowe, where they arrived just before sunset. The prospect across the lake, with the cathedral in the background, as seen in the evening light, is one of surpassing beauty, and it so happened that on Saturday the sunset was unusually brilliant. The view will be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to witness it. At Stowe, St. Chad in the far-off Saxon days built himself a hermitage, and here received the earliest Christian converts in the Midlands. The spot is hallowed by its associations, and the ceremony of decking the holy well is still observed. On Holy Thursday the choristers from the cathedral still walk in procession to the well, carrying green boughs, and singing the Old Hundredth Psalm. By the kindness of the vicar the church was opened for the inspection of the visitors, and Mr. Brassington pointed out some of the chief features of interest. From Stowe a short walk brought the party to Green Hill Church, which stands in the largest churchyard in England. Here the vicar, the Rev. O. W. Steele, met the visitors, and kindly explained the points most noteworthy, including a fine thirteenth-century effigy, lately discovered, and some paving tiles.



The annual excursion of the SURREY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held on July 26, when about 100 members and friends visited St. Catherine's, Compton, and Loseley. Excellent arrangements were made by the hon. secretaries, Mr. Mill Stephenson, B.A., F.S.A., and the Rev. T. S. Cooper, M.A. At St. Catherine's an inspection of the ancient ruin was made. The party assembled in the interior, where

Mr. Ralph Nevill, F.S.A., the well-known authority on Surrey architecture, read an able paper relating to the old chapel and its surroundings, which have been represented on canvas by Turner and scores of other artists. The chapel, said Mr. Nevill, stood on the well-known Pilgrim's Way, and just above a ferry over the river. The Pilgrims were they who during the Middle Ages came in throngs, chiefly from Havre, in Normandy, through Southampton, to the famous shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. It had often been submitted that ancient Guildford stood on the St. Catherine's side of the river. At any rate, it seemed a certainty that in early times there must have been a fortress in such a commanding position, and he was inclined to think he could detect faint remains of earthworks in the hill above. The old minster at Busbridge, of which only the site remained, was, he conjectured, the original parish church of Godalming, when that settlement probably stood on the hills, before peaceful and commercial times took it to the valley. In a similar way, he conjectured, St. Catherine's Chapel was once the church of a population on the hill, who afterwards descended and formed the town of Guildford. The chapel was no doubt built early in the fourteenth century, and it would be noticed from the remains of the springing of the traceries of the windows that they must have been similar to the Edwardian windows in the chapel of St. John the Baptist at St. Mary's, Guildford. It would be noticed that there were two doors cut into the stonework high up in the chapel, a feature which was extremely interesting, and had puzzled observers until it was explained. The theory was that the multitude of pilgrims being so great and the chapel so small, and there being doubtless some relic or object of sanctity preserved at the east end, these doors were made with external staircases of wood and a wooden gangway across the church, so that the pilgrims might pass through above as well as below and salute the shrine. From what could at present be seen, the chapel must have been an extremely elegant little building of one of the very best architectural periods. Various threats had been made as to the future of these ruins, but he hoped that they would be carefully preserved and guarded as far as possible from injury and decay, and that they would neither be barbarously pulled down nor restored for church use, which would in the state they had come to almost equally mean their destruction.—The party then drove on to Compton to visit the village church, famous for its double sanctuary. Here a paper was read by Mr. J. Lewis André, F.S.A., who described the historic associations of the church, and the architectural structure of its interior. Time was now getting short, and the members of the society were only able to give a cursory glance at the church, as the most interesting visit of the day had yet to come. Mr. More-Molyneux had kindly allowed an inspection of his old family residence, Loseley, a most antiquated and charmingly-sequestered mansion. Here the party arrived shortly after three, when they were met by Mr. More-Molyneux, who accorded them a cordial reception. After a view of the noble and massive exterior, the company were directed into a spacious parlour, where an accurate representation of the sixteenth-century architecture was to be seen. Another

paper was read by Mr. Ralph Nevill, who gave a brief history of the predecessors of Mr. Molyneux, who also supplemented the lecture by giving a lucid explanation of the characteristics of the building in general. The manor was built by William More in 1568. William More was an important personage in Surrey, and he was constantly member either for Guildford or Surrey, besides returning nominees for his pocket borough of Haslemere, and he was twice sheriff. The house took six years for completion, and was erected for what appears now the ridiculously low sum of £1,560. In the parlour were portraits of James I. and his wife, Edward VI., Mary Queen of Scots, Elizabeth and other illustrious and royal characters of bygone days. The bedrooms occupied by James I. and his wife whilst on a visit were viewed, and in the library were to be seen a numerous collection of old books and autographs of Queen Elizabeth and the celebrities of her time.



The annual meeting of the KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Edenbridge on July 25 and 26. There were upwards of 200 present each day. The proceedings opened on the morning of the 25th with the usual business meeting in the Oddfellows' Hall, under the presidency of Earl Stanhope, F.S.A. Edenbridge Church was next visited, under the guidance of Mr. J. Oldrid Scott, F.S.A. It consists of west tower, nave, south aisle, chancel, and a large chapel to the south. The fine timbered roofs, with kingposts, are fifteenth century. There is a Norman window in the north wall of the nave outside, the remainder being chiefly Early English and Early Decorated. The present nave arcade is of the fifteenth century, with decorated bases, arch-stones, and capitals reused. The font is decorated with Perpendicular cover; pulpit, late Jacobean. There is an altar-tomb to Richard Martin, who died 1499; also monuments to the Selyard family. The registers date from 1538, and the churchwardens' accounts from 1679. Mr. Granville Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., contributed a paper on the monuments, with extracts from wills relating to the church; also notes on an interesting house near it, which was next inspected. The architecture shows that it is about 1460, which agrees with the will of Sir William Taylor, whose arms are in the spandrels of the doorway. He was sheriff of London in 1454, and lord mayor in 1469, and a member of the Grocers' Company. He was baptized at Edenbridge, and left a large bequest towards making the road from Botley Hill to Edenbridge, upon which he had doubtless often travelled on his way to his house in the village. During the afternoon visits were paid to Hever Castle and church, Chiddingstone Church, and the old timbered houses which form so striking a feature in the quaint little hamlet. The chiding-stone, where tradition says refractory wives were formerly taken to be coerced, was also examined. This stone is simply a huge mass of rock weathered into a somewhat globular form, which juts out from the side of the hill. Hever Castle was described by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., hon. sec. of the British Archaeological Association, and the features of interest in the church were pointed out by the rector, the Rev. R. Lathom

Brown, M.A. On returning to Edenbridge, a large section of the party remained for the annual dinner, the noble president occupying the chair, as he did also at the evening meeting, which took place a couple of hours later. Papers were read by Mr. Leveson-Gower, F.S.A., on "Jottings about Edenbridge," by Mr. C. E. Gildersome Dickinson on "Gavelkind," and by Mr. George Payne, the hon. secretary, on "The Iron Trade of the Weald." On the following morning about two hundred of the members took their seats in the carriages during a drenching rain, which threatened to mar the day's proceedings. The storm, however, passed away, and fine weather rewarded those who had pluckily started for the rest of the day. Cowden Church was the first place visited. It is remarkable for the massive timber construction of the tower which is open to the interior, and which supports the timbers of the spire. The date of the tower and roofs is *circa* 1320, the latter being decorated with finely-carved bosses, with marks and foliage. The windows are Decorated and Perpendicular. There is a good pulpit with sounding-board dated 1628, to which is attached an hour glass in its original iron framework. Some amusement was caused by it being stated that the sand in the glass ran for twenty minutes only. Mr. Oldrid Scott fully described the church, while Mr. Leveson-Gower gave some curious extracts from wills and registers connected with it, by which it appeared that there were formerly in the church ten shrines or images of saints, St. Uncumba and St. Erasmus being among the number. The party now started for the great British *oppidum*, known as Lingfield Mark Camp, where Mr. Beresford Melville, of Ford Manor, Lingfield, hospitably entertained them at luncheon, which was served in a huge marquee. During the repast the sides of the tent were rolled up, exposing to view the finest stretch of scenery in this part of England. After luncheon Mr. Leveson-Gower, on behalf of the society, cordially thanked Mr. and Mrs. Beresford Melville for their exceptional kindness. Mr. George Payne then led the company to the grand old "Mark Beech," which stands upon one of the ramparts of the camp, and from that standpoint he gave a description of the earthwork, which has triple lines of circumvallation, enclosing an area of about twenty-seven acres. Mr. Payne referred to other camps in the surrounding district, such as Holwood, Oldbury, Squerries, Saxonbury, etc. Two or three old Jacobean houses were to have been visited during the afternoon, but a threatening storm and the lateness of the hour prevented it.



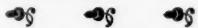
The BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY held their summer meeting of three days (July 25 to 27) in the district of the Forest of Dean, taking Newnham for their headquarters. Early on the 25th some of the members, under the direction of Mr. T. B. Fox, visited the places of interest at Newnham. The churchyard, from which a really magnificent view of the "horse-shoe" bend of the Severn is to be obtained, was first visited, the villages of Framilode and Arlingham and the Cotswold Range, terminating in the elevation of Stinchcombe Hill, being pointed out, after which the

ancient church was explored. The font and the older portions of the building, with their histories, were spoken of by Mr. C. H. Dauncey and Mr. Fox. The churchyard left, the party, still under the direction of Mr. T. B. Fox, visited the British camp, and walked on the verge of the park and recreation ground, from which another fine view of the valley and estuary of the river is obtainable. Still continuing in the same direction, the Roman road to Monmouth was traversed, but as time was precious in consequence of the meeting of the Council fixed for half-past eleven, a return was made to Hill House. The meeting was held in the reception-room, under the presidency of Sir Brook Kay, Bart. The report of the Council for the past year, which was read by the Rev. William Bazeley, showed the following satisfactory result: There were at present 372 annual members, 74 life members, and four honorary members on the society's list, giving total strength of 450 members. The income of the society for the financial year ending April 21 was £214 7s. 4d. The expenditure during the same period was £191 3s. 5d., whilst the balance in the hands of the society's treasurer in April was £294 12s. 7d., as against £271 8s. 8d. last year.—At the conclusion of the meeting the train was taken to Lydney. Here the party was considerably augmented, and the conveyances chartered for the White House and Lydney Park, whither the members had been invited by Mr. Charles Bathurst, proved insufficient for the accommodation of the whole party, and a large proportion therefore walked through the little town of Lydney. The fine English church and the almost unique ancient cross were passed, and the whole of the party reunited on the site of the White House. Mr. F. A. Hyett here acted as spokesman, and in a short explanatory address gave a history of the house, showing that it was given to Vice-Admiral Wyntons by Queen Elizabeth for valour exhibited by him against the Spanish Armada. It was held by Lady Wyntons against General Massey during the great Civil War. Mr. Bathurst, on whose property the house was, had discovered several relics of those days, including a sword, several copper spoons, pieces of glass, on which was the monogram "C.C.," showing that they had been presented by Charles II., in consequence of loyalty to the Crown and bravery at the Civil War. A move was then made to Lydney Park, where Mr. Charles Bathurst and Miss Bathurst entertained the party, which now numbered over 300. A general exodus was then made to the finely-situated modern residence of Mr. Charles Bathurst, which was thrown open to the visitors. The almost unrivalled collection of Roman coins and other antiquities were eagerly examined by the antiquarians, whilst those of the visitors with a taste for the picturesque strolled on to the terraces, from which a charming view of the Severn and the hills beyond is to be obtained. Later in the afternoon the relics of Roman occupation—some of the most interesting in the kingdom—in the park were visited. The Roman villa, which covers an area of 168 feet by 135 feet, and has a hypocaust and fine tessellated pavement, was partially uncovered, as were also the foundations of the temple and bath.—In the evening Mr. Russell J. Kerr, the new president read an interesting paper on "The Domestic History

of the Town and Neighbourhood of Newnham," dating from the time when Canute the Dane (according to Atkyns), in the year 1018, granted the manor to the Benedictine Abbey of Pershore, in Worcestershire, down to the present day, and as far as the writer had been able to gather from various well-known histories and from records and other memoranda which had been placed at his disposal by the secretary, the Rev. W. Bazeley, the Rev. L. Wilkinson, and others. After dealing with the geographical position of Newnham, for the sake of convenience the writer divided his paper into the following heads : 1. The Manor of Newnham and those manors parts of which lie within the boundaries of the parish ; 2. The Municipality of the Town, including its mayoralty, local government, etc. ; 3. The Church ; 4. The Castle and the Trade. After dealing with the first of these divisions, the president passed on to refer to the municipality of the town. From Atkyns (1712) it appeared that the town was governed by a mayor, and that a market was held weekly and two fairs yearly. He now could find no record of the mayoralty or of its cessation, but the two fairs were still held. At the time that Atkyns wrote the number of houses in the parish was ninety, and the number of inhabitants four hundred. Mr. Kerr then gave a very interesting account of the mayoral sword, which was on view, and stated that it was the second largest in the kingdom, the largest being at Westminster Abbey. It was supposed that the sword was presented by King John, but upon that point there appeared to be some doubt. The blade was 5 feet 3 inches long, and it was interesting to note that the sword, which at one time was allowed to go out of the neighbourhood, was ultimately restored and given back to the town by the speaker.—On Wednesday the members visited Goodrich Castle, where the Rev. Prebendary Seaton, vicar of Goodrich, acted as cicerone. Assembling on the castle hill, an interesting paper was read by the guide of the party. He said that the early history of the stronghold of Goodrich was veiled in obscurity, and could not be proved by any authentic records. The county of Hereford being a frontier in all the wars between the English and the Welsh, had upon that account been very remarkable for its number of forts and castles. The derivation of the name Goodrich or Goderich in his opinion was derived from Gury (pronounced Good-ee), the Welsh name of the Wye, and Reich or Rich, a kingdom or territory, or it might possibly have been named after Goda, a Saxon princess. Several antiquaries were of opinion that the name was derived from Godricus Dux, as according to Dugdale's *Monasticon* a man of this name witnessed two charters granted by King Canute to the Abbey of Hulm (Norfolk). Freeman, in his *History of the Norman Conquest*, mentions a Godricus de Rossa, but no one could show that either of these men (or this man if they refer to the same person) had anything to do with the erection of this castle. There was no mention of it in Domesday Book. The site on which it stands commands a very important ford, forming a link in the ancient trackways or highways leading into Wales. There are marks of British camps on Penyard Hill, which lies to the south-east, and also on Little Doward Hill, which lies to the north-west. Goodrich stands about half-way between

these hills and camps, within sight of both. The traces of British trackways are visible from Alton Court (near Ross) and Merivale to Arbour Hill Lane, behind Old Hill, thence across Goodrich Ford to the Cross Keys Inn. The ford is also in a direct line between Ariconium, a Roman station which was situated at Bollatree, and a Roman camp on Penyard Hill (both in the parish of Weston-under-Penyard) and the next Roman station at Blestiun, which occupied the site on which part of Monmouth is built. There was also a Roman camp on Doward Hill. Therefore it is very probable that both the Britons and the Romans held this site as a fortified port to secure the ford, but all traces of their work were destroyed by those who built the castle. The question therefore was who built the castle, or at what period was it built. The styles of architecture in the different parts now remaining belong to different periods. All authorities were agreed that the keep was far more ancient than the other portions. Mr. King was of opinion that it is of Anglo-Saxon, and built before the Norman Conquest, whereas other writers regard it as pure Norman, and erected after the Conquest ; of this there is no record. It was probably built in the reign of Edward the Confessor by Gilbert de Clare. In the twelfth century the keep tower was surrounded by the high buildings and round tower at the corners, probably in the reign of Stephen. In the reign of Edward III. the great hall and withdrawing room containing the pillar and arches were added or rebuilt. In Henry VI.'s reign further improvements and alterations seem to have been made in the chapel.—On the last day Littledean Church, an interesting structure, and Dean Hall, were visited, after which the fine British camp on the hill above the hall was explored. Mr. G. B. Wits here took the party in hand, and gave a most interesting description of the evidence of early occupation. From the camp a magnificent view—one of the finest seen throughout the meeting—lay before the tourists, and after a few minutes' rest the party proceeded along the fine Roman road to Flaxley Abbey. Here they were received by Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey and Lady Crawley Boevey, who personally conducted their visitors over this grand Cistercian abbey. Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey gave a lucid description of the principal parts of the building, the Rev. W. Bazeley also giving an historical account of the older portions. Westbury was reached prompt to time. After lunch the gardens at Westbury Court, the seat of Mr. M. Colchester-Wemys, who personally conducted the visitors, were then visited and on adjourning to the court Mr. Colchester-Wemys exhibited a large number of early charters and valuable seals. A return was then made to the village, and the fine old church explored. The Rev. L. Wilkinson, vicar, courteously took the party into the tower, almost unique by reason of its oak-shingled spire, and showed the remains of the ancient clock and drum. The church was then entered, and the older portions explained by the vicar, who also exhibited in the vestry the valuable early Communion plate and registers dating back to 1537. After over an hour's stay the conveyances were again requisitioned, and the whole party driven to The Haie, the beautifully-situated residence of the president, Mr. Russell J. Kerr, where afternoon tea was dispensed.

The annual meeting of the SOCIETY OF ST. OSMUND was held on July 18 at the Church House, Westminster. Mr. Athelstan Riley occupied the chair. Mr. R. A. S. Macalister (a member of the Cambridge University Association of Brass Collectors) read a paper entitled "The Shapes and Embroidery of Ecclesiastical Vestments as represented in Mediæval Monuments." The author, after a short introduction, in which he detailed the distribution of the various vestments among the different orders of ecclesiastics, both in the primitive and mediæval periods, proceeded to deal with each vestment in turn, noting the principal variations in their shapes and in the disposition of their ornamental embroideries which appear in monuments dating between the twelfth and sixteenth centuries. In the second part of the paper he discussed at length the different groups into which orphrey-designs can be classed. The paper was illustrated with a selection of brass rubbings, including examples from Great Shelford, Balsham, Fulbourne, and Ely (Cambridgeshire); Westminster Abbey, Winchester (St. Cross), New College, Oxford, etc. A brief discussion followed, after which the usual vote of thanks to the lecturer, chairman, and secretaries were passed. Mr. Macalister's paper will be published in the society's Transactions.



The annual excursion of the PENZANCE NATURAL HISTORY AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY took place on August 4. The route was by Alverton, Trecreiffe, Buryas Bridge, Mancothan, Drift, and Catchall to the top of the hill Tregonebris, where a halt was made to view the stone circle of Boscawen-un. Here Mr. Tregelles read a paper, in which he stated that Boscawen-un, or the Nine Maidens, is one of the only two perfect circles in Cornwall. It consists of nineteen stones placed in a ring at regular intervals, with a central pillar or menhir. The ring is not absolutely circular, but rather oval, being 80 feet by 71 feet 6 inches, and the central monolith (which stands 8 feet out of the ground, leans to the east and is 3 feet 3 inches out of the perpendicular) is 9 feet south-west of the true centre. . . . The stones are of granite with the exception of one which is of quartz. On the north-east are two prostrate stones supposed by Dr. Borlase to have formed part of a cromlech. On the west is a gap said to be caused by the removal of a stone, but this is doubtful. We have besides this circle four others in West Cornwall within a comparatively small area—two at Tregeseal, one at Boskednan, and one at Rosemoddress. Mr. Tregelles went on to say that though there were many stone circles throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, Europe and Asia, no one knows who put them up or what they were put up for. It is suggested that these erections were used as (1) places of worship; (2) assembly rooms to discuss tribal matters; or (3) burial places. He proceeded to argue in favour of far the least tenable of these three surmises, viz., temples for sun-worship, and strangely enough left out by far the most probable—battle trophies. The church of Sennen was then visited, where a paper was read by Mr. G. B. Millett. The building was sadly maltreated in the "restoration" of 1867. At St. Levan church a paper prepared by Mr. Silvester

was read by Mr. Tregelles. This church also suffered much during "restoration," particularly in the loss of bench-ends and other carved oak.



On Monday, July 24, a party of the members of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY paid a visit to the district of Entwistle and Turton, near Bolton. Under the leadership of Major French, they first visited and inspected the bridge over the Broadhead Brook at Wayoh, and along which the highway from Edgworth to Darwen passes. This is near the site of the Roman road (Watling Street), and the bridge has had the reputation of being Roman, but a careful examination showed no traces of Roman construction. The present bridge is quite modern, but below this exists the former bridge with the arches built up, and giving the curious appearance of a double bridge to the whole structure. Owing to the superstructure of the more modern bridge upon the former one, large cavities or chambers exist, and these on the ground-floor have been used for stabling purposes. An exploration of the upper recesses did not result in any interesting discovery, and the opinion of the members was unanimously given that no part of the bridge was Roman. The party then proceeded to Entwistle Old Hall, an interesting structure near to Entwistle station, but now used as a farmhouse. An object of interest was the curious decoration of the ceiling in the entrance hall, being a circular ornamentation, blending together the rose, thistle, and shamrock. Progress was then made across the Moors to Chetham's Close, Turton, the Batteridge Farm, an interesting possession of the Hoare family being inspected on the way. Here, built into an outbuilding, which had formerly been a weaving-shed, was found a stone tablet, inscribed with two hearts, and the letters and dates "H.E.—MTH, 1718." Upon the moors the party was met by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ashworth, of Bromley Cross, who accompanied them to the circle. The remains of this interesting relic of Druidism (?) were pointed out by Major French, who explained that some years ago the farmer of the land, with a view to prevent trespassing, broke up a number of the stones. Fortunately, however, and previously to such destruction, a plan of the circle had been made by Mr. Thomas Greenhalgh, of Thornydikes, Sharples, showing the dimensions and position of each stone, and from this identification of the greater portion of the circle had been made. The present proprietor of the soil, Mr. Thomas Hardcastle, of Bradshaw, a member of the society, intends to carefully restore and preserve the circle. Major French pointed out a most interesting discovery which had been made within the past few weeks. Close to the upright circle, and upon the extreme summit of the hill, there had been found a stone circle of 72 feet in diameter, which had long lain beneath the surface of the soil, and of which no previous record exists. This, upon excavation, was seen to consist of solid stonework, 4 feet wide, the outer and inner sides being well faced with larger stones. Sufficient of the earth had been removed to give the party a bird's-eye view of the new circle, which was regarded as an interesting and important find. The proprietor (Mr. Thomas Hardcastle) intends to have the site carefully

excavated, and it is to be hoped that some interesting data bearing on the theories of stone circles will be the result. On August 7 the members of the same society, under the leadership of Mr. G. C. Yates, visited Burnley, where they were met by Mr. Tattersall Wilkinson and other members of the Burnley Literary and Philosophical Society. The party first proceeded to the house of an artisan to inspect a fine cinerary urn and human remains which were found a short time ago at Cliviger Laithe Farm. Carriages were next in waiting to convey the party to the moors. The following description of the visit is supplied by one of the members present : " Leaving behind us the tall chimneys and hurrying crowds, we saw immediately to our left, amid a cluster of trees, Bank Hall, the residence of the late General Scarlet. Looking to our right from Brunshaw Road lay the magnificent mansion of the Towneley family nestling amid the luxuriant foliage. A few minutes more brought us to the Ormerod gates, and, dismounting, we wended our way down pleasant carriage-road to the house. By the kind permission of Sir John Thursby, we were allowed not only to enter within its walls to see whatever might be of interest to us, but likewise to ramble over moor and glen, that we might satisfy our curiosity and add to our stock of knowledge. Within the precincts of this edifice are to be seen the armorial bearings of the poet Spenser carved in relief, and, listening to Mr. Tattersall Wilkinson, he assured us that those bearings give the greatest proof that Spenser lived in this locality. There are many other things that impress you in this same room—swords, guns, old oak, paintings, a massive marble fireplace, and other interesting objects ; and the urn found by Studley Martin in 1842 was to be seen in a good state of preservation. We now retrace our steps, and, gazing upon the walls outside, find a date 1555. A few minutes find us at Fox Stones, so called because it used to be inhabited by foxes. We descend the old lane, and to our right there stands an old house in ruins, upon the slopes of the valley of Fox Stones. This is supposed to be the place where fair Rosamund lived, to whom reference is made in Spenser's *Faerie Queen*. This house is known as Rock Glen. Now we stand in the village of Hurstwood, the supposed residence of Spenser, and the original home of the Tattersalls. Spenser's house is much more ancient than Hurstwood Hall. Here was the home of Bernard Towneley in 1579, and who died in 1602. At this time, said Mr. Wilkinson, we had no less than sixteen branches of the Towneley family, and to-day we have not one to bear the name. At the back of this house are several masonic emblems worked in stones, all of which were viewed. This done, we struck for the moors, and our leader, without any difficulty, led to camp after camp, and circle after circle, with as much exactitude as if lamp-posts had been reared to guide him, and told of urns, bones, and weapons that he himself had found."



The CAMBRIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION held their forty-seventh annual meeting at Oswestry on August 21 and four following days, too late for notice in this issue. The meeting will be chronicled in our

next number. We have received a most admirable and fully-illustrated programme of the meeting in the shape of a thirty-two page pamphlet.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[*Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.*]

CAPTAIN COOK'S JOURNAL during his first voyage round the world, made in H.M. bark *Endeavour*, 1768-71. Edited by Captain W. J. L. Wharton, R.N., F.R.S. *Elliot Stock*. 8vo., pp. lvi, 400. Illustrated by maps and facsimiles. Price 21s.

The handsome volume before us contains the first complete transcript that has been made of the journal of the earliest of Captain Cook's three voyages. Captain Wharton, in a few prefatory pages, clearly sets out the circumstances which have led to its publication. The original resolve to set before the public "a full and comprehensive account of the voyage" resulted in the issue, under the editorship of Dr. Hawkesworth, of a narrative which was the joint product of the notes of Cook himself, and those of Banks and Solander, the latter contingent having dealt with the events of the journey from a scientific standpoint, and of sundry reflections of "ponderous style," contributed by the supervisor. The book, entitled *Hawkesworth's Voyages*, which appeared in 1773, must have lacked that conscientious accuracy which is demanded at the present day, resulting as it did in a narrative of somewhat ambiguous authenticity, and furnishing no clue as to whether a given passage was the work of Cook, Banks, Solander, or the editor. The reader of the last century was not critical ; Hawkesworth had succeeded in extracting the most interesting passages from the materials at his command, and the romance and mystery, which are popularly attached to records of discovery of new lands and races, disarmed criticism which the book could hardly have avoided had it been published at a later date or under more ordinary circumstances.

Captain Wharton has collated the text of the present volume from a copy of Cook's journal, which was sent home when the *Endeavour* reached Batavia. The journal was in triplicate, and only one copy—that which is now in possession of the Admiralty—extends to the end of the voyage ; the Admiralty orders of the day required a copy of the captain's journal to be sent to the Admiralty every six months, or as soon after that date as possible. On this occasion the journal had been kept for two years and a half before an opportunity presented itself of sending a copy home. Of the two copies, which recorded events up to the time of the ship's arrival at Batavia, one is now in possession of the Queen, and was probably presented to George III. ; the other was appropriated by Sir Philip Stevens, the secretary of the

Admiralty, and passed by sale into the possession of Mr. John Corner in 1890. The latter made preliminary arrangements to publish the journal, but his sudden death postponed the fulfilment of his intention which his son has since completed. Paragraphs in the Admiralty copy, which do not appear in that of Mr. Corner, have been added with an acknowledgment of their source, and the last part of the voyage, after Batavia was left, is necessarily taken bodily from it. The three copies extant, however, may practically be regarded as identical. A few welcome alterations of a practical kind have been made in printing the journal, viz., "the breaking-up into chapters, with modern headings; the addition of punctuation; and in the form of the insertion of the daily record of wind, weather, and position of the ship," which in the original were on the left hand page in log form, and have now been transferred to the end of each day's transactions. Some excellent and concise explanatory footnotes are also included.

A sketch of Cook's life, extending to some fifty pages, more than fulfills the editor's purpose—not "to insert more . . . than is necessary as a reference to the reader to enable him to realize the career and character of the man." Captain Wharton pays a graceful compliment to Mr. Besant for the fascinating biography of Cook, which he has contributed to the Messrs. Macmillan's *English Men of Action* series, to which work he frankly acknowledges his own considerable indebtedness. Captain Wharton's sketch is written in a straightforward natural style, and is, in fact, a fairly complete record of the salient points in Cook's career. A glance at the column headed "Disposal," in the list of persons who left England in H.M.S. *Endeavour* in August, 1768, given on p. lii, will enable the reader to realize the dangerous character of the voyage. Before the ship was paid off on August 1, 1771, no less than thirty-eight out of a total of ninety-seven had perished. We can give unqualified praise to the numerous maps; the facsimiles of Cook's original charts are marvels of faithful reproduction, while the comparisons afforded between the great discoverer's primary survey of coast-lines, and the latest results given in this department of science by modern observation, are of the utmost interest.

W. M. C.



AN ORDINARY OF ARMS CONTAINED IN THE PUBLIC REGISTER OF ALL ARMS AND BEARINGS IN SCOTLAND. By James Balfour Paul, Lyon King of Arms. *William Green and Sons* (Edinburgh). Royal 8vo., pp. xvi, 264.

This is a valuable and excellently arranged book of reference. From the introduction we learn that there were heraldic officials in Scotland certainly as early as 1377. Heralds of early days had more arduous duties than their successors; they had to regulate all combats, tournaments, funeral ceremonies, and state pageants, and were frequently the bearers of royal dispatches to other monarchs. But from the first record of their institution we know that one of their chief duties was the supervision of the armorial bearings of the different families of the kingdom. The oldest Scottish armorial or quasi official list of arms

now extant is of the year 1542. In 1672 a stringent Act of Parliament was passed, calling upon the Lyon Clerk to draw up a true and unrepealable rule of all arms and bearings in Scotland.

All persons using arms not found therein, after the expiration of a year's day from the passing of the Act, rendered themselves liable to a fine of £100, and the goods on which the arms were engraved were to be escheat to the king. This register is still the authority for all Scottish arms. It originally consisted of one large thick folio volume of 592 pages, now bound in two for convenience in handling. Beginning in the year 1672, all fresh grants were enrolled in this volume up to 1804. The total entries are 2,702. Other register volumes carry on the roll up to the present day. The whole of these are entered in this printed "Ordinary," which is arranged on the plan of Tapworth's great work, so well known to heraldic students. The body of the work contains the arms arranged alphabetically according to blazon, and is to be used for identifying unknown arms. The full index of personal names at the end makes the book also answer the purpose of an armoury of families. We have tested the entries severely in several places, and have found them models of accuracy. The printing is most meritorious.



LLOYDS, YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY. By Henry M. Grey. *John Haddon and Co.* Royal 8vo., pp. 96. Eleven plates. Price 5s.

This sketch of one of the most interesting and important of our commercial bodies might well find a place on other shelves besides those of men of commerce. The greater part of it originally appeared in the *Illustrated London News*. It is divided into five chapters: Early Days, Rise of Lloyds, To-day, Insurance Frauds, and The "Room." The first two sections have for us the greatest attraction. At the close of the seventeenth century Edward Lloyd established a coffee-house in Tower Street. In 1692 Lloyd removed his establishment to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane, and gained the custom of merchants of standing, a special feature being made of the letters of home and foreign correspondents from the principal ports, containing special news of the movements of vessels. In 1696 he established a shipping and commercial news sheet, published three times a week, and styled *Lloyd's News*. This was a huge undertaking, nothing of the kind being in existence save the official *London Gazette*. Soon after it became the centre for marine insurance, the ship owners, the underwriters (those who underwrite or subscribe their names at the foot of the insurance and accept the risk), and the brokers meeting there for the mutual arrangement of their business. The coffee-house was found to be inadequate for the increased business, and in 1773 the brokers and underwriters removed their rendezvous to the rooms then lately occupied by the British Herring Fishery Company, described as "a very roomy and convenient place, and, on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange," at a rent of £100 per annum. There were then seventy-nine subscribers; in 1891 the subscribers numbered about 700.

GLEANINGS TOWARDS THE ANNALS OF AUGHTON.
By G. Coulthard Newstead. *C. and H. Ratcliffe*,
(Liverpool). Small 4to, pp. 174; illustrated.
Price 5s.

Mr. Newstead has succeeded in producing a modest but most creditable book on the parish of Aughton, near Dunkirk. The "general gleanings" are chronologically arranged from Domesday in 1086 to the census return of 1891. Under 1686 is given the following curious inscription on a small brass plate in the north wall of the parish church :

"Jesus Salvator.

My ancestors have been interred here about 380 years
This to me by ancient evidence appears
Which that all may know and none doe offer wrong
It is ten foot and one inch broad and foure yards
& a half long

Richard Mosscock. 1686. Amen.

God save the King. To the Great glory of God."

The list of rectors affords opportunity for chronicling a variety of local particulars and local biography. The registers, which begin in 1541, are well described.

A list of briefs, with the local collections, from 1701 to 1727 is given. The section on the "Churchwardens' Accounts" is unusually interesting; the building of a "bone house" or charnel in 1739 is noteworthy. The overseers', constables', and waywardens' accounts are also described. The last section, "On the Architecture of the two Churches," the old parish church of St. Michael, and the new one, termed Christ Church, are from the pen of Mr. Thomas Medcalf. Four hundred copies of this tastefully printed and pleasantly bound book were printed, whereof all, save some fifty or sixty, have already passed to subscribers.



HOW TO DECRYPT AND STUDY OLD DOCUMENTS: being a Guide to the Reading of Ancient Manuscripts. By E. E. Thoys. *Elliot Stock*. Crown 8vo, pp. xii, 144. Price 4s. 6d.

It is always pleasanter to speak favourably of a book than contrariwise, particularly when the author is a lady, but we are sure that Miss Thoys would not wish us to accord any favour in this respect to her sex. Miss Thoys has done much good work as an archaeologist and student of rolls and parochial records, but her experience and reading was not sufficient to undertake a volume of this character. Nor was such a handbook required, unless done with marked ability and originality. The chief treatises on the study of old documents brought out comparatively recently by Messrs. Cox, Phillimore, Rye, and Martin (naming them in order of publication), are sufficient for ordinary purposes, whilst on the deeper questions of palaeography the able books of Messrs. Maunde Thompson and Madan have been noticed in the *Antiquary* within the last two months.

We are sorry to say that we find more to blame than to praise in these pages. The chapter on character in handwriting is childish in such a work as this. If it is necessary to give an account, however brief, of English paper-making, surely it was

worth while to go rather more deeply into the subject than the reproduction of passages out of an old *Saturday Magazine*, and Hone's *Everyday Book*. The remarks in the same section on ink, pigments, sealing-wax, and seals, are equally superficial and incorrect. The vague remarks on page 74 as to the condition of country society "two or three hundred years ago," bristle with errors.

The chapter on "Monastic Charters" is anything but reliable. Misunderstanding a statement of Father Gasquet (which in itself was a blunder), we are told that there was only one house of white nuns in England—that of Grace Dieu, in Leicestershire—the fact being that there were about a score. On the next page we read, "The Premonstratensians gained little ground in England, but the Augustinian or Austin friars had many followers, both men and women." As there were twenty-nine Premonstratensian houses in England, and forty of the much cheaper and smaller Austin friaries, this statement is curiously contrary to fact. Nor were we aware that there were female friars! This chapter might have been made really useful by a description of what monastic chartularies and chronicles really are, and of the information that can be gleaned from them, together with a list of chartularies or references to the lists that have been already printed. But nothing of the kind is to be found. Instead of this we actually have lists given us (that could be copied from half a dozen different books in a few minutes) of the early Archbishops of Canterbury, of Chief Justices of England, and of Chancellors of England!

In a chapter on "Parish Officers and their Books," the statement is made that "the erection of pews was an innovation only introduced by degrees after the Reformation." This is a popular error, often exposed by antiquaries, and recently routed by Mr. Hardy, F.S.A., in an elaborate paper read at Burlington House. We are also assured that "churchwardens probably kept few, if any, accounts prior to the sixteenth century," which is an absolutely baseless statement; the writer of this notice does not claim to have any special acquaintance with churchwarden literature, but it would be easy for him to write down at once a dozen parishes that have extant churchwarden accounts of the fifteenth century, whilst the proofs are abundant of such accounts being kept at a far earlier date.

Other blunders had been noted down for reference, but it would be ungracious to continue. We are sorry that it is our duty to declare against either the utility or correctness of these pages. The prospectus says it is to have a "copious index," but our copy is unindexed.

N. S.



THE ODES AND CARMEN SECULARE OF HORACE.
Translated into English verse by T. A. Walker,
M.A. *Elliot Stock*. Crown 8vo, pp. iv, 116.

The task of translating Horace into English verse is a notoriously difficult one, but, in spite of the inexperience which Mr. Walker pleads in his preface, he has shown us that he possesses more than average ability to cope with it. In the "Odes" we have a subject which affords almost unlimited scope for originality of treatment, and the translator certainly

avails himself of it. The metre employed in the English is of extraordinary variety, some being simple and easy, some more difficult and intricate; but in almost every case Mr. Walker seems to have caught the Horatian style to a considerable extent, and his rhythm has much of the easy grace and swing of the Latin original. The exigencies of verse, as is inevitable, frequently involve a certain amount of either omission or "padding," which naturally detracts somewhat from the value of the work as a translation. The longer and more involved passages often necessitate such a complete remoulding that little more is retained in translation than the mere sentiment. This is to some extent true of Mr. Walker's rendering of the well-known opening lines of Od. I. 3, a rendering, however, with which it is difficult to find fault:

"Good ship, entrusted with my soul's twin soul,
Pray land him safely on the Attic shore,
And I will ask for thee the sweet control
Of Venus, Queen of Cyprus, evermore;
Aid too of Helen's brothers I'll implore,
Who in the sky with starry lustre roll.
Oh! may the royal sire of winds restrain
The breath of every breeze except the west,
And Virgil help his purpose to attain—
So shall thy ventures with success be blest,
And thou shalt aye from perils free remain."

On the other hand, whenever there is anything to be gained by following the Latin more closely, Mr. Walker does not hesitate to give us an absolutely literal translation. Thus the familiar lines:

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori:
Mors et fugacem persecutur virum,"

lose nothing in the English rendering: "'Tis sweet and glorious for one's native land to die. Death overtakes the fugitive." Again we may notice how skilfully the alliteration "Augustam amice pauperiem pati," with which the same ode opens, is kept up by the line: "By patient bearing of privation's pain . . ."

But these are perhaps only minor points, and, as our space is limited, we would only advise the student of Horace to read the book for himself, and we shall be surprised if he does not come to the conclusion that Mr. Walker's verse translation is a valuable contribution to the study of classical literature.

A. H. M.



Among SMALLER BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, and MAGAZINES the following may be noted: *A Modern Literary Fraud, the Johnson MSS.*, by J. R. Boyle, F.S.A. (William Andrews and Co., Hull), pp. 50, price 1s. This is a clever exposure of a rascally and bare-faced attempt to turn modern forgeries into genuine seventeenth-century records. Mr. Boyle proves to the hilt his charges as to the forging of these manuscripts, and covers with confusion all who have had any share in the fraud, or who, having been easily gulled, attempted to defend it. *Peel: Its Meaning and Derivation*, by George Neilson, F.S.A., Scot. (Strathern and Freeman, Glasgow), is a handsome revived reprint of a paper read before the Glasgow Archaeological Society; *Notes on Pre-Norman Sculptured Stones in Wilts*, by Rev. E. H. Goddard,

and *Notes on the Ornamentation of the Early Christian Monuments of Wilts*, by J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., Scot., are valuable illustrated reprints from the *Wilts Archaeological Journal*. *Discoveries in the Bacon Problem*, by W. F. C. Wigston, is a singularly foolish pamphlet on an exceptionally silly subject; *Guide to Colchester Castle*, by Charles E. Benham (Benham, Colchester), is a well-illustrated, clearly-printed, and lucidly-written handbook. The seventh number of *The Essex Review* (Durrant and Co., Chelmsford) is a very good one; there is an excellent account of the church of St. Nicholas, Tillingham; "The Church Bells of Essex" and other papers are continued. The bi-monthly *American Antiquarian* (Chicago) for July has a remarkably good and well-illustrated article on "Ethnographic Religions and Ancestor Worship," by Rev. Stephen D. Peet, the editor. The June number of *The Eagle*, St. John's College, Cambridge magazine, has a well-written paper on "The Early History of Rowing." The April to June issue of *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries* well sustains its repute; a plate of the Hind Hotel, Wellingborough, is given as a frontispiece. The publisher (Frank Murray) of *Notts and Derbyshire Notes and Queries*, which is a monthly venture about a year old, complains of lack of support; we shall much regret the cessation of this magazine, and hope that literary folk in both counties will rally to its support. We have also received the current numbers of *Bygones* (Oswestry), the *East Anglian* (Ipswich), *Ethnologische Mitteilungen aus Ungarn* (Budapest), and *Minerva* (Rome). The cathedral church, illustrated in the first number for August of the *Builder*, is that of St. Giles, Edinburgh.



Among BOOKS RECEIVED, reviews or notices of which have to stand over, may be mentioned: *The Home of the Champions, Italian Literature, The Churches of Paris, The Archdeaconry of Stoke-on-Trent, Early Printed Books, Introduction to Shakespeare, Heraldry and Monumental Inscriptions of Harwich, etc., Our County, Churchwardens' Accounts of St. Mary's, Reading, and Colonial Elections*.



Correspondence.

SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL, KNIGHT.

I remember when my good friend the late Colonel Chester was engaged on that remarkable work of his, the *Westminster Abbey Registers* he mentioned to me the difficulty he had in digging out any reliable information as to the birthplace and early years of that brave, rough English Admiral, Sir Cloudesley Shovell, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, whose monument is so well known in the Abbey Church of St. Peter.

On reference to the volume it will be seen that Colonel Chester has annotated to a considerable length the burial entry in the register relating to Sir

Cloudesly with all the salient facts he was able to collect concerning this brave man ; but, as he admits at the onset, "the doubts about the parentage and place of birth of Sir Cloudesly Shovell have not yet been set at rest." He is usually said to have been born in Norfolk. On the other hand, De la Pryme, in his contemporaneous Diary, asserts that he was born in Yorkshire ; but no trace of his family have, as far as I know, been found in either county.

I have never attempted to enter upon this disputed question, and my only object in doing so now is to call attention to the following passages in an old copy of Powell's *Hastings Guide* I happened to meet with among a bundle of odd tracts and pamphlets the other day, by which it will be seen that the chief town of the Cinque Ports has some claim to be considered as the birthplace of Sir Cloudesly Shovell, to which no reference is made in the notes to the *Abbey Register* :

"SIR CLOUDESLEY SHOVELL."

"It has been stated in several publications of a local nature, on the authority of ancient tradition, that this gallant seaman was a native of Hastings ; and a small tenement in All Saints' Street is pointed out as the precise spot. Several authors of naval history, however, assert that he was born in Norfolk.

"The name of Cloudesly is a very uncommon one, and in connection with that of Shovell, affords *presumptive evidence at least*, that Hastings was really the birthplace of Sir Cloudesly Shovell ; the most ancient and the most respectable inhabitants bearing testimony to the long-established tradition of the fact. Now, that there was formerly a family of that name in Hastings is proved from the following extract :

'Feb. 16, 1590, the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, of the Port and Town of Hastings, did grant unto John Golden, of the said Town and Port, All that messuage thereunto adjoining, with all the appurtenances, situate, lying and being in the Parish of St. Clements, in Hastings aforesaid, and now in the occupation of Robert Cloudesly.'

"In the early part of the last century, a Captain Russell, who lived to a great age, and was a man of strict veracity, had, in his youth, been personally acquainted with Mr. Shovell, and constantly pointed out the house in All Saints' Street as that which, in early life, had been inhabited by him."

The extract of 1590 is from the records of the Corporation, and the editor of the "*Guide*" mentions that a sketch of the house referred to appears in the larger copies. There is no date to the publication, but it seems to have been issued about 1820.

WALTER MONEY.

THE DISCOVERY OF CAVES AT LAVANT.

[*Antiquary*, vol. xxviii., p. 22.]

The interesting description given by Mr. Sawyer of a discovery of Roman pottery in a series of excavations near Goodwood, leads me to notice that that gentleman hesitates how to class these caves. Permit me to suggest a comparison with the numerous hiding-

places called "Dane Holes," more especially the series so often described, at Grays Thurrock, Essex ; these run deep, and have no known means of access save by descending with ropes, at the "pit's mouth."

Such as are known are always within easy reach of some Roman township ; those at Lavant would serve Regnum (Chichester), the others would serve Romford, the Roman Durolitum, others are at Crayford, Walmer, etc. The remains found in such caves very frequently include Christian relics or emblems, showing their use down to a late date during Danish or Viking invasions ; and I take it that the resort to such caves would be the survival of an early instinct, among the descendants of the primitive Celts who dwelt in *ogos* and *weams*.

The Romans used a quantity of chalk in the construction of their town walls, and some such excavations may be due to this cause ; the subsequent use for shelter or refuge might be temporary, though in some cases the quantity of bones and other food refuse, show a continuous occupation by men of rank and delicate females.

A. HALL.

13, Paternoster Row, E.C.

[A letter descriptive of the process of taking rough casts of inscribed stones, by Mr. Haverfield, has to be held over till October.—ED.]

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—*We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.*

TO INTENDING CONTRIBUTORS.—*Unsolicited MSS. will always receive careful attention, but the Editor cannot return them if not accepted unless a fully stamped and directed envelope is enclosed. To this rule no exception will be made.*

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

Communications for the Editor should be addressed "Antiquary, Barton-le-Street, Malton." All business letters should be addressed to the Publisher, 62, Paternoster Row.

Our contributor Mr. F. Haverfield, F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford, will be grateful for information at any time forwarded to him direct of any Roman finds, and also of reprints or numbers of provincial archaeological journals containing articles on such subjects.